

SENATE

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1945

(Legislative day of Tuesday, October 2, 1945)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, in whose keeping are the destinies of men and nations, endure with Thy wisdom our fallible minds. In the midst of decisions that concern fearful forces of nature which if not harnessed by mutual good will may destroy us utterly, give us greatness of soul that the keys of new power may be used to open doors, not of peril but of plenty, for the whole earth. In disturbing days strengthen us with the assurance that in the supreme tests only the soul is decisive and that only the spirit can save the flesh.

So distill upon us the dews of quietness and calm that in simple trust and deeper reverence we may be found steadfast and abounding in the work of the Lord, knowing that in Him and for Him and with Him our labor is not in vain. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Friday, October 5, 1945, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting several nominations, and withdrawing a nomination, were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (S. 1062) to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire at the naval auxiliary air station, Pungo, Norfolk, Va., on February 13, 1945, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

SENATOR FROM OHIO

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I present the credentials of Hon. JAMES W. HUFFMAN, appointed by the Governor of Ohio as Senator from that State to succeed Hon. Harold H. Burton.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The credentials will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

STATE OF OHIO,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Columbus.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that pursuant to the power vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of Ohio, I, Frank J. Lausche, the Governor of said State, do hereby appoint JAMES W.

HUFFMAN a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States until the vacancy therein, caused by the resignation of Harold H. Burton, is filled by election, as provided by law.

Witness His Excellency our Governor, Frank J. Lausche, and our seal hereto affixed at Columbus this 8th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1945.

By the Governor:

FRANK J. LAUSCHE,

Governor.

[SEAL]

EDWARD HUMMEL,

Secretary of State.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The credentials will be received and placed on file.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, the Senator-designate is in the Chamber and ready to take the oath.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If the Senator-designate will present himself at the bar of the Senate, the oath of office will be administered to him.

Mr. HUFFMAN, escorted by Mr. TAFT, advanced to the desk, and the oath of office was administered to him by the President pro tempore.

REPORTS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying reports, referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the Ninety-third, Ninety-fourth, and Ninety-fifth Annual Reports of the Board of Directors of the Panama Railroad Company for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1942, 1943, and 1944.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, October 9, 1945.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on October 5, 1945, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 136. An act for the relief of the Oregon Caves Resort;

S. 451. An act for the relief of Carl Baumann;

S. 573. An act for the relief of Lee D. Hoseley;

S. 694. An act for the relief of Dan C. Rodgers;

S. 711. An act for the relief of Ernest L. Fuhrmann;

S. 729. An act for the relief of William Andrew Evans;

S. 732. An act for the relief of Ensign Elmer H. Beckmann, United States Naval Reserve;

S. 762. An act for the relief of Everett McLendon, Sr.; Mrs. Everett McLendon, Sr.; Mr. and Mrs. Everett McLendon, Sr., for the benefit of their minor daughter, Nadine McLendon; and Everett McLendon, Jr.;

S. 787. An act for the relief of Oliver Jensen;

S. 857. An act for the relief of Raymond W. Ford;

S. 888. An act to authorize the exchange of certain lands in the vicinity of the War Department Pentagon Building in Arlington, Va.;

S. 902. An act to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire in a Quonset hut at Harrowbeer Airport, Yelverton, South Devon, England, on December 26, 1944;

S. 909. An act for the relief of Hugh Egan;

S. 929. An act for the relief of Henry H. Huffman and Mrs. Marie J. Huffman;

S. 985. An act to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of fires occurring at various naval shore activities;

S. 986. An act to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire in administration building at the naval air station, Bunker Hill, Ind., on December 28, 1944;

S. 996. An act for the relief of Lt. (jg) William Augustus White, United States Naval Reserve;

S. 1007. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Standley; and

S. 1265. An act for the relief of John R. Jennings.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ADMINISTRATOR ON RENT CONTROL

A letter from the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Administrator of Rent Control, for the District of Columbia, covering the period January 1 to June 30, 1945 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

LAND ACQUISITIONS BY NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

A letter from the secretary of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of land acquisitions for parks, parkways, and playgrounds, cost of each tract, and method of acquisition for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents on the files of several departments and agencies of the Government which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

PETITIONS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following petitions, which were referred as indicated:

A letter, in the nature of a petition, from Pvt. Ernest Gann, San Francisco, Calif., praying for the prompt return of members of the armed forces from overseas; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A letter from Samuel F. Gaches, president, American Chamber of Commerce, Manila, P. I., relating to the restitution of American capital in the Philippines; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and printing in the Record a letter from Dr. Marcus M. Gilman, commander of the Major General

Maurice D. Rose Post, No. 318, Jewish War Veterans of the United States, embodying a resolution adopted by that post at South Bend, Ind., on October 1, 1945, relating to the persecution of the Jews.

There being no objection, the letter embodying a resolution was received, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MAJOR GENERAL MAURICE D. ROSE
POST, No. 318, JEWISH WAR
VETERANS OF THE UNITED STATES,
South Bend, Ind., October 3, 1945.

Hon. RAYMOND WILLIS,
Senate Office, Washington, D. C.

SIR: At a meeting of Major General Maurice D. Rose Post, No. 318, Jewish War Veterans of the United States, held in South Bend, Ind., on October 1, 1945, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas in spite of the end of the war against fascism, many of the European countries are still persecuting the Jews and discriminating against them in so violent a manner that they are deprived of the possibility of decent, human living; and

"Whereas the President of the United States has recently taken steps to ameliorate these injustices in Germany: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That we appeal to Harry S. Truman, the President of the United States, and to Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State, and to the Members of Congress, that they take the proper steps to eliminate these outrages, not only in Germany, but throughout the various European countries that are discriminating against a minority people who have sacrificed more than their share in the struggle for freedom and democracy; be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of State, to each Member of Congress, and to all veteran organizations dedicated to American and democratic ideals."

Please use your good offices to the end that the sense of the aforesaid resolution be carried out.

Respectfully submitted:

MARCUS M. GILMAN,
Commander.

RELIEF OF THE STRICKEN PEOPLE OF GREECE—RESOLUTION OF OMAHA CHAPTER 147, ORDER OF AHEPA

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, Greece is one of the countries which has suffered deeply as a result of this war. In the city of Omaha in my State there is a considerable population of Greek descent, and they are very much interested in seeing to it that conditions in that country are brought to the attention of Congress and the people of this country so that food and clothing may be sent to the people of Greece this year.

I ask unanimous consent to present and to have printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred a letter and a resolution that comes from the Omaha Chapter 147 of the Order of Ahepa and my letter of reply.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the letters and resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The letters and resolution were received, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ORDER OF AHEPA, No. 147.

Omaha, Nebr., September 26, 1945.

Hon. KENNETH WHERRY,
United States Senator,
State of Nebraska, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WHERRY: Herewith, enclosed, I am sending you a copy of a resolution adopted by Omaha Chapter, No. 147, Order of Ahepa of the United States of America.

The national headquarters of the Order of Ahepa is located in Washington, D. C., and shortly, the officers of the supreme lodge will be calling on you regarding the facts enumerated in our resolution.

Personally, I feel very deeply on this subject. I have a large number of letters from relatives and friends, living in Greece, and the pleas in these letters are pitiful and the conditions are terrible.

Although Greece has not been in war for a year, nevertheless there is tremendous suffering throughout the land.

Knowing full well your attitude of helpfulness toward the Grecian people, prompts me to urge you to do all in your power to help relieve their present distress.

With kindest personal regards, I am,
Very sincerely yours,

FELIX MELONIS,
President.

OCTOBER 9, 1945.

Mr. FELIX MELONIS,
President, Order of Ahepa,
Omaha, Nebr.

DEAR MR. MELONIS: I have received your letter and resolution adopted by Omaha Chapter, No. 147, Order of Ahepa of the United States of America.

Am submitting the resolution on this date for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Your feelings are justified and I concur with them. I trust that some tangible relief will soon be given the Grecian people.

Thanking you for your communications and appreciating the opportunity of corresponding with you, I remain,
Sincerely yours,

KENNETH S. WHERRY.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by Omaha Chapter, No. 147, of the Order of Ahepa of the United States of America.

"Whereas Omaha Chapter, No. 147, of the Order of Ahepa of the United States of America in meeting duly assembled at the Rome Hotel in Omaha, Nebr., September 23, 1945, unanimously adopted the following resolution; and

"Whereas Omaha Chapter, No. 147, of the Order of Ahepa and nearly all of the members of said chapter are being besieged by their relatives living in the land of Greece to send shoes, clothing, and food. The description of the people and country are appalling. Dreadful conditions exist throughout the country. People live in want without homes, food, and clothing.

"That the Order of Ahepa deeply deplores the wretched condition in which the people of Greece now find themselves, as the terrible results of the war inflicted upon them. These brave and fearless people, resisted with all their might and to their very last drop of blood forceful enemies on all sides until they were overwhelmed by superior strength. The people of Greece upon being conquered were horribly treated and afflicted with unbearable torture and death, and had depraved conditions forced upon them; driven from their homes, and homes destroyed, left them wandering through the streets and hills of their own beloved country, as browbeaten animals. All this and more, the brave people of Greece have stood and fought and endured for the price of freedom; and

"Whereas since hostilities have ceased for more than one year last past in that coun-

try, want and hunger tramps in the streets, the naked go unclothed, and the hungry are unfed, and immediate action will be required to save these people from a terrible winter; and

"Whereas this small country of Greece has suffered so terribly from its enemies that unless the victorious Allied Nations of the world pause and hesitate in the march toward a rightful peace, the small country of Greece will not receive its full measure of justice and reparation from its vicious enemies. Thus it may be left a helpless and defeated nation in the hour of victory, for which this small nation struggled and bled alongside of its victorious Allied Powers of the world. The enemy nations fought and killed the flesh and blood of the soldiers of the Allied Powers and are now engaged by intrigue and subtle means in ingratiating themselves into the good graces of the representatives of the victorious Allied Nations for the avowed purpose of depriving this mighty and little nation of Greece of being restored to her just and rightful place among the nations of the world: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That Omaha Chapter, No. 147, of the Order of Ahepa in meeting assembled do beg and implore the representatives of the victorious Allied Nations of the world to immediately bring relief to the war-stricken people of Greece and in their deliberations of the peace to come to see that the country of Greece is restored to her lawful place among the nations of the world. That reparation in full measure be exacted from all enemies and that the nation of Greece and its possessions be restored unto her; and, therefore, be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to Hon. KENNETH WHERRY, United States Senator from Nebraska, Washington, D. C.; Hon. HUGH BUTLER, United States Senator from Nebraska, Washington, D. C.; and Hon. HOWARD BUFFETT, Congressman from District No. 2, State of Nebraska, Washington, D. C."

FELIX MELONIS,
President, Chapter, No. 147, Order of
Ahepa, Omaha, Nebr.

Attest:

GUST PSERROS, Secretary.

STATEHOOD FOR PUERTO RICO

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and printing in the RECORD a resolution approved by the Puerto Rico Statehood Congress, held at Ponce, P. R., on July 25, 1945, relating to statehood for Puerto Rico.

There being no objection, the resolution was received, referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas after the Spanish-American War President William McKinley, of the United States, officially stated that there should not be the slightest doubt that the United States were resolved to retain the island of Puerto Rico under their flag; and

Whereas the great Puerto Rican patriot, Eugenio Maria De Hostos advised Puerto Ricans, in a letter written from New York on September 10, 1898, to ask the National Congress to recognize Puerto Rico's capacity to become a State of the Union; and

Whereas, Drs. Hema and Zeno Gandia, acting as did De Hostos in their capacity as official delegates of Puerto Rico, requested President McKinley to extend American citizenship to Puerto Rico; and

Whereas those same delegates pointed out, early in their mission, that we should be treated and considered as befits a people

which gave a cordial reception to those who approached it as its liberators and friends who would extend to it their own institutions of government; and

Whereas the Presidents who succeeded McKinley, two of them, Roosevelt and Taft, from his same party, and the third, Wilson, a Democrat, coincided in recommending with systematic insistence, until the last named obtained it, that American citizenship be extended to us; and

Whereas Puerto Ricans were drafted in the First World War, loyally complied with their duties as citizens, and there was not a single case of desertion; and

Whereas in 1921 President Harding, on an official occasion in New York, referred to Puerto Rico's association with the United States, acknowledging the permanence of this association, and thus underscoring the expressions of other statesmen of the Nation, and stated further that Puerto Rico was the American state which would serve as interpreter for the two Americas; and

Whereas when the new Nationality Act was approved in 1940 Congress acknowledged that Puerto Rico, like the incorporated Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, is an integral part of the American Nation, by providing that the children of this island, like those of the mainland, are citizens of the Nation by reason of their birth on American soil, regardless of the citizenship of their parents; and

Whereas when the Selective Service Act was enacted on the eve of our entry into the Second World War the American citizens of Puerto Rico covered this Territory's quota with volunteers; and

Whereas during this war the fighting men of Puerto Rico have fought on all the battlefields on land, sea, and air, many have been cited for their courage and gallantry, and many have received exceptional distinction by being assigned to posts of great responsibility; and

Whereas the National Government has entrusted more than one Puerto Rican, at inter-American and international conferences, with diplomatic and cultural missions which were officially approved by the Secretary of State of the United States; and

Whereas we have not only complied fully with our military duties during this war but we have also, in no less measure, done our job as American citizens in respect to the effort of our civilian population, which has accepted in the highest spirit of patriotism all the limitations and privations which the war effort entails, and has exceeded its quotas in the purchase of war bonds, having recently surpassed all the States of the Union in this last respect; and

Whereas in 47 years of fruitful association with the United States, we have, while losing nothing fundamental to our spirit, added to our culture the very valuable and capital contributions of the culture of the mainland, so that we are now a people thoroughly steeped in the institutions of the Nation; and

Whereas as far back as June 23, 1823, Thomas Jefferson recommended to President Monroe the desirability of incorporating the island of Cuba as a new State, in order to strengthen the power of the Union, within "our system of States," despite the fact that the Cubans were not citizens of the United States, had no political relationship with them, and spoke no English, and that Cuba was then much farther from the land of Jefferson, in point of time, than is Puerto Rico now; and

Whereas when American citizenship was tendered to us it was rejected by only 278 Puerto Ricans, and accepted by one and one-half million; and

Whereas the acceptance of American citizenship, as was then pointed out among others by the great independence leader, José de Diego, meant our merging with all

other American citizens under the sovereignty of the United States; and

Whereas all these acts and facts show that it was the intention of the United States that Puerto Rico be permanently a part of the Nation, and that in due time there would be fulfilled here the thought expressed by McKinley when he appointed the first civil governor for this island and instructed him to prepare Puerto Rico for statehood; and

Whereas no responsible Government official here or in Washington can feel that the rights of American citizenship are to be extended only partially to us, but rather that these rights should be gradually enlarged until they are enjoyed to the fullest extent possible under the American flag, following the traditional pattern of Territories in their progress toward statehood: Now, therefore, this Congress does

Resolve, To petition the President and the Congress of the United States that the main line of political orientation thus far established be not destroyed; that on the contrary it be emphasized progressively and affirmatively, fairly, and without discrimination; that the American citizens of Puerto Rico be afforded the same opportunities for economic well-being and political independence within the constitutional system of the United States as have been afforded to the people of the 48 members of the Union, who enjoy a republican system of government under a powerful association which guarantees its own sovereignty; to the end that there be no colonial peoples under our flag and that the solemn promise of Gen. Nelson A. Miles upon arriving on our shores, in 1898, that he brought us the blessings of liberty, be truly fulfilled; it is further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of our Nation, Hon. Harry S. Truman, to the members of his Cabinet, to the presiding officers and all of the Members of both Houses of Congress, and to the principal newspapers of the mainland.

PROBLEMS OF MERCHANTS UNDER OPA REGULATIONS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and printing in the RECORD, without the signatures attached, a letter I have received from a group of small businessmen in Visalia, Calif., relative to some of the problems with which they are faced in connection with their present operations.

There being no objection, the letter was received, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, without the signatures attached, as follows:

VISALIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Visalia, Calif., October 3, 1945.
Hon. WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
United States Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR KNOWLAND: The Visalia merchants whose signatures are affixed to this letter appeal to you to do whatever is within your power to stop the squeeze OPA has been tightening on the Nation's merchants to cover up higher costs for labor and raw materials without raising prices to consumers.

We wish to call to your attention that in 1945 OPA has allowed 54 general increases in costs of merchandise and all but three of these the merchant has had to pay out of his own pocketbook since he must continue to sell at his wartime ceilings. In addition, during 1945, OPA allowed 3,911 special price advances for individual manufacturers, processors, etc., and merchants have had to pay

for these advances too out of their own pocketbooks.

It should further be noted that approximately 85 percent of retailing wartime profits have resulted from savings in services that wartime would not permit retailers to perform for their customers. These services are now expected of retailers and will have to be resumed. In fact, it is these services which will provide jobs for the returning veterans and for others who have lost their wartime jobs.

Also, studies show that corporate retail profits were more than one-fourth less than those of manufacturing corporations, whose wartime earnings increase was markedly above the over-all average.

We feel that if rigid price control continues, while wage increases are permitted, it will slow up reconversion and will block maximum employment.

The undersigned believe that when you have studied this problem, you will be convinced that the OPA's price-control program cannot succeed, and we respectfully request that you do whatever is possible to bring about a condition which will permit retailers to stay in business and to continue with our program to offer additional employment to servicemen and others who are or will be in need of jobs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Finance:

S. J. Res. 100. Joint resolution permitting federally owned alcohol plants to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol; with amendments (Rept. No. 626).

By Mr. WHEELER, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

S. 914. A bill to amend the Tariff Act, as amended; with amendments (Rept. No. 629).

By Mr. McMAHON, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

S. 356. A bill to amend part II of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, so as to provide a limitation on the time within which actions may be brought for the recovery of undercharges and overcharges by or against common carriers by motor vehicle; with amendments (Rept. No. 627); and

S. 432. A bill to increase the period of limitation on actions against railroad carriers for recovery of overcharges from 2 to 4 years; with amendments (Rept. No. 628).

By Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Immigration:

S. 203. A bill for the relief of Margery Anderson Bridges; without amendment (Rept. No. 630); and

H. R. 1104. A bill to amend section 23 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917; without amendment (Rept. No. 631).

By Mr. HOEY, from the Committee on Immigration:

H. R. 386. A bill to amend the law relating to the authority of certain employees of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to make arrests without warrant in certain cases and to search vehicles within certain areas; without amendment (Rept. No. 632).

By Mr. BALL, from the Committee on Immigration:

H. R. 390. A bill to amend section 28 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924; without amendment (Rept. No. 633).

By Mr. DONNELL, from the Committee on Immigration:

H. R. 391. A bill to amend section 342 (b) of the Nationality Act of 1940; with an amendment (Rept. No. 634).

By Mr. MAYBANK, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

H. R. 239. A bill for the relief of Dr. Ernest H. Stark; without amendment (Rept. No. 635); and

H. R. 240. A bill for the relief of Dr. James M. Hooks; without amendment (Rept. No. 636).

PERSONS EMPLOYED BY COMMITTEES WHO ARE NOT FULL-TIME SENATE OR COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a report for the month of September 1945 from the chairman of the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, in response to Senate Resolution 319 (78th Cong.), relating to persons employed by committees who are not full-time employees of the Senate or any committee thereof, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND SURVEYS

OCTOBER 4, 1945.

To the Senate:

The above-mentioned committee hereby submits the following report showing the names of persons employed by the committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate or of the committee for the month of September, in compliance with the terms of Senate Resolution 319, agreed to August 23, 1944 (see attached memorandum).

CARL A. HATCH, *Chairman*.
By W. H. McMAINS.

OCTOBER 4, 1945.

To: Senator CARL A. HATCH, chairman, Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.
From: Senator PAT McCARRAN, chairman, Subcommittee to Investigate Administration and Use of Public Lands.

The following persons were detailed from the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, to assist with the work of the above-mentioned subcommittee:

Earl S. Haskell, senior administrative officer, Forest Service, CAF-12; basic salary, \$5,000 per annum.

Elizabeth Heckman, clerk, CAF-5; basic salary, \$2,000 per annum.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. WALSH:

S. 1467. A bill to provide for adjustment between the proper appropriations, of unpaid balances in the pay accounts of naval personnel on the last day of each fiscal year, and for other purposes; and

S. 1468. A bill to authorize temporarily the allowance of leave to officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard retired subsequent to September 8, 1939, and retained on active duty, to the same extent as if such officers had not been retired, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. 1469. A bill for the relief of Enok Thue Hansen; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1470. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to establish the Olympic National Park, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes," approved June 29, 1938, so as to grant for an indefinite period the right to locate and patent mining claims within certain areas of the Olympic National Park; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. O'DANIEL:

S. 1471. A bill to transfer certain land and personal property in Limestone County, Tex., to the State of Texas, acting by and through the State board of control; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. CORDON:

S. 1472. A bill providing for the observance as National Flag Raising Day of the day on which the public schools open each year for

the beginning of a new school year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. McMAHON submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 179), which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

Resolved, That a special committee on atomic energy, to be composed of nine Members of the Senate appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate is authorized and directed to make a full, complete, and continuing study and investigation with respect to problems relating to the development, use, and control of atomic energy. All bills and resolutions introduced in the Senate, and all bills and resolutions from the House of Representatives, proposing legislation relating to the development, use, and control of atomic energy shall be referred to the special committee. The special committee is authorized to report to the Senate at any time by bill or otherwise with recommendations upon any matters covered by this resolution.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate in the Seventy-ninth Congress, to employ such experts, and such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$2,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

INVESTIGATION OF COMMERCIAL AND RECREATIONAL FISHERIES RESOURCES OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN

Mr. CORDON (for himself and Mr. MORSE) submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 180), which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to the commercial and recreational fisheries resources of the Columbia River Basin with particular reference to the effects on such fisheries of the construction of dams and other Federal projects. The committee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the results of its study and investigation together with such recommendations as to any measures necessary for the protection of such fisheries as it may deem desirable.

For the purposes of this resolution, the Committee on Commerce, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-ninth Congress, to employ such clerical and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$10,000, shall be paid

from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee or the chairman of the subcommittee.

ADDRESS BY HON. JAMES A. FARLEY AT MEMORIAL DINNER IN HONOR OF THE LATE ALFRED E. SMITH

[Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Hon. James A. Farley, chairman of the general committee for the Alfred E. Smith Memorial Hospital, at the memorial dinner to honor the memory of Alfred E. Smith at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, October 4, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

AMERICA'S HOMECOMING—ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address, entitled "America's Homecoming," delivered by him before the Odd Fellows Homecoming at Frederick, Md., on October 7, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE LONDON COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS—ADDRESS BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address, constituting a report on the first session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, delivered by Hon. James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, on October 5, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT BY BASIL O'CONNOR

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Nothing Could Conquer Him," delivered by Hon. Basil O'Connor, chairman, executive committee of board of trustees, Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, at Warm Springs, Ga., on August 24, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

MEDICAL RESEARCH—EDITORIAL FROM THE PHILADELPHIA RECORD

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Think, Two Billions for a Bomb—How Much To Conquer Disease?," published originally in the Philadelphia Record and widely reprinted, which appears in the Appendix.]

ORDER FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of unobjected-to bills on the calendar beginning at the place where the last call was concluded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Capehart	Gerry
Andrews	Capper	Green
Austin	Carville	Guffey
Bailey	Chavez	Gurney
Bankhead	Connally	Hart
Bilbo	Cordon	Hawkes
Brewster	Donnell	Hayden
Briggs	Ellender	Hickenlooper
Buck	Ferguson	Hill
Butler	Fulbright	Hocy
Byrd	George	Huffman

Johnson, Colo.	Moore	Stewart
Johnston, S. C.	Morse	Taft
Kilgore	Murdoch	Taylor
Knowland	Murray	Thomas, Okla.
La Follette	Myers	Tunnell
Langer	O'Daniel	Tydings
Lucas	O'Mahoney	Vandenberg
McCarran	Overton	Wagner
McClellan	Radcliffe	Walsh
McKellar	Reed	Wheeler
McMahon	Revercomb	Wherry
Magnuson	Robertson	White
Maybank	Russell	Wiley
Mead	Saltonstall	Willis
Mullikin	Shipstead	Wilson
Mitchell	Smith	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] is absent because of a death in his family.

The Senators from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. CHANDLER], and the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] has been appointed a delegate to the International Labor Conference in Paris, and therefore is necessarily absent.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] are absent because of illness.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eighty Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

PROPOSED CONGRESSIONAL RECEPTION TO GEN. DOUGLAS A. MACARTHUR

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I send to the desk a concurrent resolution, and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 35) was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That General of the Army Douglas A. MacArthur, United States commander in chief of the armed forces in the Pacific and supreme commander for the Allied Powers for the purpose of enforcing the surrender of Japan, is invited to address a joint meeting of the two Houses of Congress in the Hall of the House of Representatives at such time as shall be designated by the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and as may be convenient to General MacArthur.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I wish to make an inquiry. By this concurrent resolution it is sought, as I understand, to invite the General to a reception which is to take place in the House. I under-

stand the House has not acted, and it seems to me it is not good form for the Senate to initiate a resolution with respect to what should happen in the House of Representatives, nor should the Senate agree to such a resolution until the House has acted in the matter.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I may say to the Senator from Texas that the measure I have introduced is a concurrent resolution, and the House will have to act on it.

Mr. CONNALLY. I know it is a concurrent resolution, but it seems to me that in a matter of this kind the House should initiate the proposal, if the reception is to be held in the House Chamber. I make that suggestion because of the comity which exists between the two bodies and the respect which should be shown the House in view of the custom which has long existed.

Mr. McCLELLAN. It is also the custom, when joint meetings or sessions are held, to hold them in the Hall of the House of Representatives. I would not think the point raised by the Senator from Texas is of sufficient importance to preclude the Senate from initiating action on a concurrent resolution and asking the House to join.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution submitted by the Senator from Arkansas?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I do not desire to speak at any length in support of this resolution. Neither its merits nor its appropriateness require any explanation or discussion. We have had the privilege of having General Eisenhower, General Wainwright, and Admiral Nimitz address the Congress since the termination of hostilities in Germany and Japan. The Congress and the Nation have paid them the honor and tribute they so richly deserved.

Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur, as commander in chief of our air, land, and sea forces in his theater, had the major responsibility for the successful conduct of the war against Japan, and, Mr. President, General MacArthur in my opinion has done a job unexcelled by any of our military leaders in this war. He is a native of my State, Arkansas, and recently accepted an invitation to attend a celebration there in his honor just as soon as he has an opportunity to return to the United States.

Therefore, Mr. President, I urge the unanimous adoption of the pending concurrent resolution, and I sincerely hope we may have General MacArthur with us soon.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. WALSH. I do not desire to delay action on the concurrent resolution. I am in favor of it. I had intended at the proper time—and I know of no better time than now—to read to the Senate a cablegram which I have received from Japan in reference to the existing situation there, and especially in reference to

the relations between General MacArthur and the people of Japan. I think the telegram is very informative, and that the Senate would be pleased to have its contents in the RECORD.

Mr. President, a few days ago I received a delayed cablegram from Rev. P. J. Byrne, an American missionary whose headquarters are at Kyoto, Japan. It presents the views of some Americans, long in Japan, and a point of view that Americans should consider with their judgment on the MacArthur policy.

The signer of this cablegram has been a missionary in Japan for several years, and is a man of sound judgment and a real American.

I quote certain phrases from the cablegram which I am sure will interest the American people regardless of their present views:

People expected strictness, efficient American action, and are getting it.

As amazing consequence of foregoing, Japanese people despite bombing, bear little or no resentment against Americans.

Emperor has no practical connection with government, but veneration of him is basis of national unity. His deposition would overnight transform 70,000,000 orderly, now cooperating, citizens into riotous anarchistic mob. Occupation forces would have to be more than doubled; must stay 10 times longer than under MacArthur's eminently practical policy.

Mr. President, in this connection I ask that the delayed cablegram be printed in full in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the cablegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TOKYO, September 20, 1945.
Senator DAVID I. WALSH,
Chairman, Naval Affairs Committee,
Washington, D. C.:

Maryknoll fathers join entire Catholic body Japan in commending General MacArthur's masterly occupation policy.

People expected strictness, efficient American action, and are getting it; also getting consideration of reasonable requests with consequent stimulation of own active cooperation.

But highest esteem of all won and clinched by the superb statesmanship of respecting their veneration of Emperor and shrines, and utilizing it as practical instrument toward executing Potsdam program at minimum cost in forces and in time.

As amazing consequence of foregoing, Japanese people, despite bombing, bear little or no resentment against Americans. Furthermore, new liberal government formally welcoming American religious and cultural workers. Consequently, am wiring Maryknoll send priests and sisters, as many and as soon as possible. Jesuit University, Tokyo, Madames of Sacred Heart, Sisters of Notre Dame, and other religious societies have same optimistic conviction and program.

Unfortunately, disturbing criticisms heard anent MacArthur's policy, particularly from certain newspaper correspondents. Apparently some officials favor Nazi attitude toward Japanese people, and advocate deposing Emperor.

Emperor has no practical connection with government, but veneration of him is basis of national unity. His deposition would overnight transform 70,000,000 orderly, now cooperating, citizens into riotous anarchistic mob. Occupation forces would have to be more than doubled; must stay 10 times longer

than under MacArthur's eminently practical policy. Incidentally all religious effort would be hopelessly ruined.

Earnestly request your good offices toward impressing authorities with vital necessity MacArthur's present policy be freely maintained over here and fully sustained over there.

Gratefully,

Father BYRNE.

MARYKNOLL, KYOTO, JAPAN.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution submitted by the Senator from Arkansas.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 35) was agreed to.

OPERATION OF BIG INCH AND LITTLE BIG INCH PIPE LINES

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, in the New York Times of September 29, 1945, there appears an advertisement by the Office of Surplus Property, through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as the disposal agency, advertising for sale or lease Government-owned Big Inch and Little Big Inch pipe lines. This advertisement is as follows:

GOVERNMENT-OWNED BIG INCH AND LITTLE BIG INCH PIPE LINES FOR SALE OR LEASE

Two large Government-owned transcontinental petroleum pipe lines will soon be declared surplus. They extend from Texas northeasterly to a midway terminal at Norris City, Ill., and from there to terminals in eastern Pennsylvania and the New York-New Jersey area. Both were construed to meet the critical petroleum emergency during the war.

BIG INCH CRUDE OIL STEEL PIPE LINE

Twenty-four-inch main line extends 1,254 miles, from Longview, Tex., to Phoenixville, Pa. Twenty-inch branches reach to Philadelphia area and Linden Terminal in New Jersey. The system includes feeder and distribution lines, but depends partly on privately owned lines.

Twenty-seven pumping stations are placed approximately 50 miles apart. Designed capacity is 300,000 barrels per day.

LITTLE BIG INCH PETROLEUM PRODUCTS STEEL PIPE LINE

Twenty-inch main line extends 1,475 miles, from Beaumont, Tex., to the New York-New Jersey area. System includes feeder and distribution lines, but depends partly on privately owned lines.

Thirty-one pumping stations are placed approximately 50 miles apart. Designed capacity is 235,000 barrels per day when operated on gasoline; lower capacity if operated on mixed products, depending on viscosity.

Persons interested in obtaining full information for these properties and in negotiating for their purchase or lease should communicate at Washington, D. C., with George F. Buskie, executive director, or F. E. Berquist, Acting Deputy Director, Plant Disposal, Office of Surplus Property, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, a disposal agency designated by the Surplus Property Board, Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. President, I wish to register an emphatic protest against having the Government sell either of these two lines. I can readily understand why the big interests and others are opposed to having the Government own these two lines, but I know of no reason why the common people of this country, through their Government, should not continue to own them. Right now they can bring in 235,000 barrels of gasoline a day from the South to the East. If they are op-

erated, they will do much to avert suffering because of lack of fuel among the people of the East.

I have prepared a concurrent resolution stating that it is the will of the Congress that these pipe lines not be sold or leased.

Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent to submit the concurrent resolution and that it be appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 36) was received and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the Government-owned pipe lines known as Big Inch and Little Big Inch, extending from Texas to the New York-New Jersey area, should not be disposed of as surplus property, but should be retained and operated by the United States.

PROGRESS OF DEMOBILIZATION OF THE ARMED SERVICES

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I should like to make a statement which should be of special interest to all Members of the Senate, and I make it as chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee and on my own responsibility.

Mr. President, I am certain every Member of the Senate has been deeply impressed with the sentiments recently expressed in the mail they have received from men in the armed services, both Army and Navy, and from the parents and families of those in the service. That there is a great deal of discontent and dissatisfaction at the slowness with which the demobilization program of the Army and Navy is being administered is obvious. That there has been a decline in the morale of officers and enlisted men among the Reserves in the Army and Navy is apparent. This situation is unfortunate, especially in view of the magnificent job and the tremendous sacrifices made by those who entered the service during the war.

These men entered the service to fight the war and to bring victory to the American cause. They have finished the job; the fighting is over; the long and weary and lonesome hours spent far away from loved ones, which they were willing to do during the period of the war but naturally has led them now to turn their thoughts to home and return to peace-time pursuits.

I repeat what I said a short time ago—in my opinion, those who are remaining in the armed service and their families and friends are more concerned about the speedy demobilization of the Army and Navy than any single factor of the postwar program. Reconversion and unemployment problems are of tremendous importance, but in the homes of these men the one thought is that of the return of their loved ones. The question which is heard in every home every hour of the day, day and night, is—“When is my son coming home?” “When is my husband going to return?” These are the uppermost thoughts of millions of our people, and it is in their thoughts from morning until night.

“When am I going to get away from the atmosphere of war and the discipline

of Army and Navy life, from the unpleasant surroundings, monotonous daily routine, and the lonesome spots that I have willingly accepted during the war?” “When am I to meet those nearest and dearest to me in life, face to face?” These are the constant thoughts of millions of our men who are still in the armed services.

We must recognize this condition, and we must act. It would be most unfortunate if these men continue long in their present state of mind, which not only is widespread but is reaching proportions that will have serious effect on the enlistment of men in the postwar Army and Navy.

Let me quote from one of thousands of letters I have received, some of which have been signed by nearly every man on naval vessels:

We are proud of having played a small part in winning a glorious victory and will always be proud and cherish the thought that we have been part of such a great victory. We have respect for the Navy and its accomplishments; however, just as we are able to quickly point out the good aspects, we are also able to pick out its shortcomings, too. We honestly believe, Mr. WALSH, that the Navy today has not done its utmost or its best to demobilize the Navy as quickly as possible, and we feel that only if the Members of the Senate and House demand its speeding up will demobilization be speeded up.

When it was necessary for the Navy to get us out into these areas of the Pacific no time was lost getting us out. It now seems strange that it should take so long to get us home now that the war has been won. It is our honest hope that you and other Members of Congress will do everything possible to speed up demobilization of Navy personnel. If we can't be demobilized quickly, then at least send us home as quickly as possible. I am sure that waiting for release from the Navy would be a little easier back in the States rather than on some isolated island in the Pacific.

Similar letters have come to me in reference to the Army.

The above quotation is in a letter sent to me and signed by 20 or more enlisted personnel on one of the naval vessels in the Pacific.

Now I do not intend to speak in criticism of the Navy or the Army. I realize they have a tremendous task and that certain inequities are certain to follow in any system of demobilization and that delays are inevitable. The problem before the Navy is monumental, and we and the men in the service must be patient.

I realize it is going to take time, but I realize also that the absence of any definite promise of a particular time when the Reserves can look forward to coming home is a source of great irritation. I have made several suggestions, particularly to the Navy Department, on this subject, and I know they have given these suggestions most careful and sympathetic consideration. They have repeatedly liberalized their program of demobilization, and I think in the main they appreciate the serious morale situation that is resulting at the present time.

The Army and Navy officials must realize that these men cannot talk to them as they can to their representatives in the Congress, and I am speaking today in the hope that through the Navy officials

here in Washington, every other officer in the Navy should realize that the first and most important concern of the Navy is to return its Reserve officers and enlisted men to America with the least possible delay. I want my words today to stimulate every person concerned with the job of demobilization to speed and speed this job, to undertake this task with the attention, efficiency, and ability that they manifested in bringing the war to such a glorious finish.

What can be done? We must recognize that the job must be done in an orderly manner. We must realize that some, at least, will have to be retained in Pacific waters. One thing I make bold to suggest is that every ship in the Navy and every ship under the control of the Army or the merchant marine be made available to return these men to America. At least we should let these men and their families know that every available transportation facility is to be put at their disposal and that every officer at every station and on every ship is aroused to the necessity of cooperating in every way possible to the end that the war may be over for those who are still in uniform as well as it is over for us who are here at home enjoying peace and tranquillity and following our usual peacetime civilian pursuits.

In behalf of the thousands who have written me I want to assure them that Members of the Congress are using, and intend to continue to use, all their influence to attain the objective upon which their hearts are set.

They must realize, however, that the power of Members of Congress is limited, as we are still technically at war and will be so long as the war emergency exists. In a word, it is up to the Army and Navy to finish this job as satisfactorily as they have finished the fighting job, and to leave nothing undone to answer the plea from these practically voiceless men of the armed services.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I think the Senate is very grateful to the Senator for this statement, and for the effect he has made along the lines indicated. However, I should like to ask the Senator if he knows the rate of demobilization of the Navy as of the present time? The rate of demobilization of the Army is approximately 30,000 a day. I understand that the demobilization rate in the Navy is only 1 percent of 30,000 a day.

Mr. WALSH. The Navy has been demobilizing for only 6 weeks. The Army began demobilizing after VE-day. During the month of September approximately 112,649 enlisted men and 15,519 officers were demobilized in the Navy. On the last day of September the daily average was nearly 10,000. It seems to me that the Navy was not fully prepared to undertake as speedily and quickly the needed demobilization program. However, the Navy has a different problem than that of the Army. With an Infantry regiment literally all that it is necessary to do is to say to the men, "Stack your guns and go home." But the Navy consists of many units. If a program were adopted, let us say, call-

ing for the immediate demobilization of all men with 5 years' service, it might take every cook off a ship. A cook may be more valuable than the commanding officer. So I sympathize with the very serious problem which the Navy has; yet I feel that the demobilization should be speeded up, and should be conducted much more rapidly than has been the case heretofore.

I am glad to have the observation of the Senator. I wish to impress upon Senators that the officers and men in the Navy are tied up together. Taking out any group from any one of the links is likely to leave a ship stranded in the Pacific without the full manpower required to bring it back to American shores.

Mr. ANDREWS and Mr. TAFT addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. WALSH. I yield first to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, I am thankful to the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, of which I am a member, for the statement he has made.

Is it not true that the Navy was not in a position to do much demobilization until after VJ-day? That, of course, caused many delays. It is also true, with regard to both the Army and Navy, that we are demobilizing 10,000,000 men. It required 4 years to get them into the service. Each man must be thoroughly processed before being discharged. He must have a thorough physical examination before being discharged. It requires time for each man to get his last discharge.

Mr. WALSH. That is true of the Army, too.

Mr. ANDREWS. Those men, with their equipment, if possible, must be brought back home over distances from 4,000 to 10,000 miles. It seems to me that the demobilization has been conducted as expeditiously as is practicable under the circumstances.

There is one more thing that is worrying these young men. Let me say, that besides my own son, I have had 14 nephews in this war, some of whom will not come back. Those still in the service are apprehensive lest they come back to find their mothers, sisters, wives, and babies cold this winter. Those men do not know whether they can telephone their loved ones at home when they reach the United States. There are hundreds of strikes, and many threatening. Congress or someone else must get busy and settle the strikes which are in progress. Otherwise, how are we to transform our plants into working units for the manufacture of consumer goods? We cannot do it if all the workers sit down and quit, expecting the Government to take care of them.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, my purpose in making this statement was not to be critical of the Army or Navy. It was in the hope that it would stimulate both the Army and the Navy to concentrate on one thing which must be done, and that is to demobilize quickly the men and return them to their homes. My purpose was also, in view of the let-

ters which I have received, to send a message of hope, cheer, and encouragement to those men, to let them know that they are not forgotten, that Members of Congress keenly appreciate their situation, and are desirous of helping them in every possible way. I hope that my message will reach every commanding officer in the Army and Navy everywhere, and that commanding officers will realize the extent to which the men under them, who are voiceless, are anxious to have the demobilization program continued.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I have been told by many naval officers that the wartime strength of the crews on naval vessels is often 100 percent more than is necessary to operate the ships, and that they could demobilize between 33 and 50 percent of all the men in the Navy without a single ship being laid up. Is that a fair statement?

Mr. WALSH. It is true that many of the ships are what would be called overmanned.

Mr. TAFT. Necessarily so, in wartime.

Mr. WALSH. That situation comes about partly for the reason that other men were being trained to become familiar with the activities required of officers and men in the Navy, with the expectation that they would be transferred to new ships when they had been commissioned, or take the place of those to be relieved. That is being done. Ships which have come off the ways during the past 6 months are being sent to the Pacific.

To illustrate the sensitiveness of the men, I have a letter signed by every man on a ship, saying to me, "How would you feel if you were on this ship and had been here for 5 years, and found a ship returning which had been here only 6 months? How would you feel in that situation?"

That is the reason which prompted me to make this statement. I want those men to realize that they are not forgotten, that Members of Congress are speaking in their behalf. We who are here as their representatives are speaking to their superiors, to impress upon them what the men themselves cannot say as to the importance of their being sent back home. I am trying to show their anxiety, how disturbed in mind they are, and how tremendously desirous they are of getting rid of what, after the war is over, appear to be unnecessary red tape and conditions from which they want to get away. They fought nobly and bravely, they have done a magnificent job, and they feel that now that the war is over the next thing is to get home. I hope the Army and Navy authorities appreciate that situation, and that is why I have taken occasion to refer to these matters.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator from Massachusetts has referred to morale. The most appealing letters I receive are from men in the armed services, stationed in

this country, who are disqualified physically for foreign service and are sitting here, doing nothing. In particular, let me say that recently I talked to two doctors who said there were more doctors in their camp than possibly could be used at any time; that they do not have more than 15 or 20 minutes of work to do a day, and that, although an order has been issued for doctors over 45 years of age to be dismissed, actually only 10 in that camp have been dismissed.

It seems to me that not only must we follow the point system, but, in addition, if the men have nothing to do, they should be returned promptly to civilian life.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, that matter has been called to my attention in several letters which I have received, and I have discussed it with the naval authorities. They state that some of the men who are sitting around, apparently doing nothing, are to take the places of men who will be relieved from duty on ships and returned home. I still think there are many men who have finished their jobs or have finished the required schooling to enable them to perform particular duties in the Navy who should be returned home and could be returned home. But apparently it has taken some time to develop the machinery for returning them.

The Senator from Ohio has spoken about doctors. I can understand the situation as to doctors, much as I sympathize with them, because every man must be physically examined before he leaves the service. Physical examinations are given to officers and men at the time of discharge, for their own protection and for the protection of the Government, so that the men who may have claims for compensation in later years will have their records and will be able to have recorded when they are leaving the service what troubles they have met with during their service in the war. So it is essential that a large number of doctors be kept in the service for that purpose, as well as to take care of the casualties and the diseased.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. REED. The Senator from Ohio mentioned the case of doctors. It so happens that I have paid particular attention to the situation of doctors in the Army. I asked the Secretary of War to tell me the number of doctors on the Army rolls as of the 1st of January 1945, when the war on both fronts was going on at full speed; and then, again, I asked him to tell me the number of doctors on the Army rolls as of September 1, when the war on both fronts had died down. It is an astonishing thing that there were 506 more doctors on the Army rolls on the 1st of September 1945 than there were on the 1st of January 1945. That is shown by official figures from the Secretary of War.

I have been trying to bring about the release from the service of a doctor whose local board in his county has asked the State board in Kansas to help get him out because he is needed at home. That doctor tells me that he was kept at a camp near Washington and that all he

had to do was examine the feet of men to see whether they had athlete's foot, that anyone could do that sort of work, that he could teach anyone in 5 minutes how to do it. Yet we have been unable to have him released from the service, even though the procurement and assignment boards both of the county and of the State of Kansas have asked that he be returned home.

The handling by the Army and the Surgeon General's office of the question of doctors is a national scandal, and there is a group of us who do not intend to let it lie still.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I have been delighted to hear the statement made this morning by the chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee. Since the reconvening of the Congress after the recess, the greatest question at hand with which we have had to deal is the return of our soldiers, sailors, and marines to their homes. There is no doubt that Army demobilization has been speeded up. However, in my opinion it has not been speeded up sufficiently. We are told that there are not a sufficient number of ships available to bring home the men who are in foreign places. Today I am receiving letters from the South Pacific, from men in the service there, who deny that that is so. They say that ships are leaving there unloaded. I call that matter to the attention of the Senate, because if that be true, certainly some action should be taken at once.

I am glad, indeed, that the able senior Senator from Massachusetts has raised his voice on this subject, because it is one which is very close to many of us. I am receiving letters from men in the Navy who say that the Army is demobilizing but that they are not receiving any attention, that they are being left stranded in various foreign areas. That situation should be corrected, and it must be corrected.

I commend the Army for the steps already taken; but I must say they have not gone far enough, even at this time, in regard to the speed of demobilization. Not only does that criticism apply to demobilization of men in the Army in foreign countries, but it applies to men in our own country. In the camps in this country there are men by the thousands who are doing nothing of service to the country, but they are being held in the camps.

I say that if there is any basis of fact for the argument advanced in defense of slow demobilization, namely, that the physical examinations cannot be given fast enough and the demobilization papers cannot be prepared fast enough, then, first, more facilities should be placed in every camp so as to release the men from the camps as rapidly as possible, instead of moving them into the demobilization centers; and, secondly, those who must wait for their demobilization papers should be sent home on furlough and subsequently returned to the camps.

I make this argument and appeal particularly on behalf of the men in the service who have dependents.

Again I commend the Senator from Massachusetts for his service in this effort.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for his generous remarks. I must say that the Navy has been very considerate of so-called hardship cases. The cases which have been and are now receiving special attention are the so-called hardship cases involving a distress condition at home—for instance, a married man with children and a sick wife. There are many of those cases, and such men are being rapidly discharged, as they should be. Perhaps more attention has been given to those cases than to any other class of cases.

I think we all agree—I know the Senator from West Virginia does—that we must expect some inequalities and some injustice. However, my position is that I must do my utmost to have steps taken immediately to improve the handling of this situation, because many of the men who have written to me have said in their letters, "Will the Members of the Congress take some action? Will you let the Army and Navy know how we feel? We cannot talk to them."

That is my purpose. I wish to let the Army and the Navy know that we are sincerely interested and that we ask that the most concentrated efforts be made in the next few months so as to return the men to civilian life rapidly, rather than to keep them in the service so long that when they return they will come home embittered. Today many of them are disheartened. I have said this to high-ranking officers. Instead of permitting that situation to exist, the men should be returned home promptly, so that no resentment will exist. We want to encourage men to volunteer for the services, so that the postwar Army and Navy will be composed of volunteers and the best way to do it is to reduce to a minimum all discontent.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further comment?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I am glad the Senator mentioned hardship cases. I would be unfair if I did not commend the War Department and the Navy Department for their action on the whole in the last few weeks regarding hardship cases. I know they have given them their attention.

Mr. CORDON rose.

Mr. WALSH. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. CORDON. Apropos of the discussion with reference to the slowness with which men are being released from the armed forces, particularly from the Navy, and of the statement which has been made by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts with reference to the bitterness which is being felt by the servicemen themselves, I may say that that bitterness is being communicated to the people back home as evidenced by a letter which I received this morning, and from which I shall read three short paragraphs:

Several days ago I received a letter from my son stationed at Pearl Harbor. Among other things, he said in this letter was this: That a congressional committee would shortly visit Pearl Harbor and that the orders

from the Navy to the boys were that while the committee was there they were to keep busy even though they had to do the same thing over and over.

In other letters of his he has told me about the almost complete idleness, how the Navy has maintained transports for the purpose of giving them plane trips, and how the boys are allowed to take unofficial leave for 10 days at a time because there is nothing to do. He told us about the carrier *Wasp* which they are going to take through the Panama Canal. The guns have to be dismounted in order to get the ship through the "ditch." The sole purpose of moving this ship is so that it can participate in a parade in New York Harbor, but no boats are available to bring the boys home.

I shall read no further. I cite the letter as an example of the feeling among fathers and mothers, as well as the boys themselves, because of the slowness and inaction on the part of our military officials in returning the boys to their homes.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Similar letters have come to me.

I thank the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts for the statement he has made. I have relied upon the judgment and the work of the distinguished Senator during my consideration of many matters pertaining to policies affecting the entire military force.

I should like to propound a question to the Senator from Massachusetts. The hardship and exceptional cases are matters to which we should give very careful consideration. I have in mind a doctor in Oklahoma who has served in the southwest Pacific. He was a skilled surgeon in this country, but is not permitted even to practice surgery where he is now located. I have also in mind a man who is a father of two children. He was drafted and is now in the Pacific. His business and his home have been completely disrupted. In view of these hardship and exceptional cases are we as a Congress to take the responsibility of passing legislation which will demobilize the military forces more speedily and more effectively than they are now being demobilized, or are we to continue to rely upon the orders and directives which we receive from the military? In other words, in accepting responsibility is there anything that the Congress has left undone which it should do? Are we dilatory in our duties. Shall we continue to rely upon the military and not interfere by legislating, and at the same time expect our military forces to expedite the demobilization of the forces?

Mr. WALSH. It seems to me that the only thing which we can do under the present circumstances is to bring pressure—as I am trying to do today—on the Army and Navy authorities to act more quickly, and concentrate with greater effort upon returning the men to their homes.

One of our difficulties in connection with the problem is the fact that, technically at least, we are still at war. If I or the Senator from Nebraska were to submit a resolution today declaring that the war emergency was over, we would be accused of interfering with the orderly ending of the war, as well as with leav-

ing the Army and the Navy up in the air and crippling the necessary work of preserving the property of the Army and the Navy, and getting our ships back safely to America. I think we should begin to look forward as quickly as possible to the time when we can declare the war emergency to be at an end. Perhaps the time, in some particulars, is here now to eliminate powers which were given under the War Emergency Act. But I wish to impress upon Senators that we must recognize the necessity of orderly procedure. We must also recognize the really serious problems which confront the Army and the Navy, and particularly the Navy. As I have already indicated, the Navy's problems are involved and intricate. However, we should make it at least apparent that we, as a Congress, are concerned and troubled, and that we want action.

I may add that about 3 weeks ago I offered a formula for demobilization. Following that offer, I was amazed at the number of letters which I received from distant points in the Pacific to the effect that "Thank God somebody in Washington is thinking about us and is interested in us. We hope Congress will do its utmost to help us and not forget us." I hope that will be the result of our discussion here today. I hope it will be believed that we are thinking deeply and seriously concerning the problem, and that we are anxious for action.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, about 3 weeks ago I stated that I thought it was time for the Naval Affairs Committee to bring forward a resolution to end the draft and terminate the war so that demobilization could be accomplished with greater speed. It is my opinion—and I am appealing to the chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee—that the quickest way to bring about demobilization will be by a resolution terminating the war emergency and declaring it to be at an end. I respectfully submit that the chairman consider my suggestion. The resolution could be considered and, if agreed to, the demobilization situation could be speedily brought to an end.

Mr. WALSH. I shall be pleased to give consideration to the Senator's suggestion, but I believe that the time for such a resolution has not yet arrived. If we were to offer such a resolution, I believe we would be charged with undertaking to perform war administrative duties or to interfere with them.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, the Senator from Massachusetts has discussed one of the most pertinent and pressing questions we have had to face. I appreciate personally his able statement concerning the problem with which we are confronted.

In one respect I believe the experience of all Members of the Senate has been substantially the same as mine. A great portion of our time is spent on hardship cases in connection with the Army and the Navy. I wish to emphasize the statement which was made in the Senate about professional services, especially in

connection with the medical and dental corps in the Army and the Navy. I have come very firmly to the conclusion that the policy of the Army—and to some extent the policy of the Navy, according to my somewhat limited knowledge of Navy policy—is one of the most inexcusable, inefficient, and condemnable policies which exist in the entire war organization. I think that the statement of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] was an appealing one, namely, that on the 1st of September this year there were 500 more physicians in the Army than there were on the 1st of January of last year, even with demobilization taking place at the present rate.

I invite the attention of Senators to an example which is only one of countless examples which are very glaring. In Iowa we have a very famous surgeon who is a specialist in his particular line, and the only one of his kind of whom I know in a radius of several hundred miles of his location. He is the only available surgeon in his particular specialty. He has been in the Army now for approximately 3½ years, having volunteered without being drafted. He is a man well past middle age. That surgeon, one of the most highly trained specialists in his line in the United States, according to my information, has for the last year and a half been denied the opportunity to exercise his specialty in the Army; rather he has been an administrative officer, a glorified clerk, with either the leaf of a lieutenant colonel or the eagle of a colonel on his shoulder—I do not recall his exact rank at the moment. However, he has been denied the operating room, and is keeping records, not records of surgical importance necessarily, but records of the personnel of the Medical Department. He is an administrative officer. His services have been denied to the armed forces. I would have little objection if his great surgical ability could be utilized by the armed forces, but it has been denied to the armed forces because of some policy, as I understand, that after a medical officer reaches the rank of lieutenant colonel, if he is a surgeon, he is not permitted to operate on patients any more but becomes an administrative officer. I could give the Senator countless examples from my own State of fine men in their specialties who, when they become lieutenant colonels or higher in rank, are taken away from the practice of their professions and become administrative officers, so that neither the Army gets the benefit of their professional services, nor are they permitted to go back home to administer to the medical and surgical needs of the civilian population.

I may say further to the Senator that it is a matter of common knowledge to every one that the civilian population is almost destitute of professional care, both medical and dental; certainly that is true of many areas. I think that is one of the phases of the situation that can well be looked into.

I should like to add an inquiry to that made by the Senator from Nebraska. I ask a question which has been in my mind. It is, What, if anything, can we do, other than make speeches, or go to the

War Department or the Navy Department, about the men in the armed forces who really should be demobilized at a faster rate? Is there a possibility of legislation being enacted or is it advisable to take action along that line? I ask the question in all seriousness of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. WALSH. I am sorry to have to say so, but I do not think it would be opportune at this time to pass legislation on the subject. As I said a few moments ago, I believe we ought to begin to think about it, and there will probably come a time in the near future when some action along the line suggested should be taken.

I may say, in answer to the Senator, without prolonging the discussion, that it is rather easy to pick out individual cases that seem to be glaring and unfair. Let me illustrate what I mean. Let me refer to the case cited of a lieutenant colonel who is an administrative officer instead of practicing medicine. This man is complimented by being placed over other doctors, having them serve under him, and being able to direct them what to do and supervise their work. He is more fitted for something else, but the mere fact that he is a lieutenant colonel is a compliment to him in one sense.

I desire to emphasize the difficulties involved. Ninety-five percent of the men and the officers in the Navy came from civilian life 5 years ago. That is astounding. These men are not as accustomed to or familiar with the naval service as are trained naval officers who have had 20 or 25 years' service; and we must allow for some mistakes, deficiencies, inequities, and perhaps some injustice by reason of the fact that the Navy has been gotten together quickly. But the magnificent job they have done in response to their country's call is a credit to the manhood of America. I cannot say too much in praise of the civilian sailor and the civilian officer who constitute the Reserve Navy.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, may I clarify this point. I was not using that illustration of itself as an attack on anybody. Indeed, there are literally thousands of cases of highly trained men who have apparently been subject to the policy of the Army and Navy so that when they reach the grade of lieutenant colonel they are stopped in the actual work of their specialty, in which they are highly trained, and forced to go into administrative work, which is merely bookkeeping or signing papers, or something of that sort. I object to that policy.

Mr. WALSH. I have heard of similar cases which have puzzled me, just as they have the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I think it is a deplorable policy.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. May I call the Senator's attention to the fact that it is not only a hardship for the young men in the Navy, but a great hardship in my State on the fathers and mothers. We have

thousands of acres of sugar beets and thousands of acres of potatoes in danger of freezing, but the farmers there cannot get help. The Department of Agriculture cannot get a sufficient number of Mexicans or sufficient help from Jamaica, and when one writes to the Navy Department they answer back and say "So far as agriculture is concerned we are not the least bit interested in working this phase out," although the sons write back to their fathers and mothers that they are doing absolutely nothing but sitting around awaiting discharge.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AUSTIN. I thank the Senator from Massachusetts. I appreciate of course all the attention and emphasis that is given to this great problem here in the Congress, and the effort of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts to encourage the boys in the service and their parents at home. What is more I greatly appreciate the judicial attitude the Senator takes with respect to this great problem, and his perfect candor in stating that he holds the opinion that it would be premature for the Congress, in view of the condition of affairs in the world, to interfere by a resolution with demobilization. I agree fully with him in his purpose and in his method.

I rise to interrupt him for the purpose of adding a note of encouragement, which I gather from what occurred in the House Military Affairs Committee as reported by Mary Spargo whose reports are generally accurate. This is published this morning in The Washington Post. I shall ask to have the entire article inserted in the Record, but in order to bring some parts of it to the attention of the Senate I ask permission to read just a few paragraphs from this report:

I read as follows:

Discharges of Army doctors and members of the Army Air Forces have been tremendously speeded up in recent weeks, the House Military Affairs Committee learned yesterday.

Meanwhile the date when Army enlisted men with two or more years' service will become eligible for discharge regardless of points was set yesterday at March 20 by Brig. Gen. Robert W. Berry, Assistant Army Chief of Staff for Personnel.

Brig. Gen. Raymond W. Bliss, Acting Surgeon General, discussing release of doctors, disclosed that last Thursday the War Department had arrived at a firm schedule for their discharge in the Pacific theater.

Bliss said the Army had 45,500 doctors on VE-day, and now has 43,000.

Of course, that is interesting to note in connection with the statement by the distinguished Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] that there were 500 more on September 1 and on January 1.

It is apparent that since VE-day 2,500 have been released.

The Army will have released 12,000 doctors by Christmas and 28,000 by next July, Bliss told the committee.

There is more to this, and I ask to have the entire article inserted in the Record.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. RUSSELL in the chair). Is there objection?

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

DISCHARGE OF DOCTORS SPEEDED; 2-YEAR MEN ELIGIBLE MARCH 20
(By Mary Spargo)

Discharges of Army doctors and members of the Army Air Forces have been tremendously speeded up in recent weeks, the House Military Affairs Committee learned yesterday.

Meanwhile the date when Army enlisted men with 2 or more years' service will become eligible for discharge regardless of points was set yesterday at March 20 by Brig. Gen. Robert W. Berry, Assistant Army Chief of Staff for Personnel.

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Bliss said the Army had 45,500 doctors on VE-day, and now has 43,000.

The Army will have released 12,000 doctors by Christmas and 28,000 by next July, Bliss told the committee.

The Army Air Force discharge rate will have reached better than 10,000 a day by October 18, Brig. Gen. W. T. Hall, of Army Air Forces personnel, said.

From a peak of 2,301,000 men the Army Air Forces will be down to 700,000 by July 1, Hall declared.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, this news should be helpful in improving the morale of the men and of their parents.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, the Senator has interpreted my purpose admirably, and I am grateful to him for the sentiments he has expressed.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I should like to ask the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs whether he can give some information as to the use being made of naval war vessels in the return of men from overseas. I recognize that there are certain logistical limitations in passenger vessels, transports, and the like, in bringing these men home to port facilities which may be available, but I was wondering to what extent we have augmented the transports and the other vessels we had available to us by the use of naval vessels in the return of the men from the overseas theaters.

Mr. WALSH. I have not any definite information. In letters, I have received complaints that men have asserted that naval vessels have returned with space which could have been allotted to those who could be demobilized.

The Senator recalls what I stated a few minutes ago. I made a special point of urging that every available naval vessel, as well as every vessel under the control of the Army and of the merchant marine, be made available for the important work of bringing the servicemen back to America, so that they could be demobilized here.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I wish to ask one further question to stress the point. Does the Senator from Massachusetts have any information as to the basis on which we are operating with the British in the use of the "Queen" vessels in bringing our troops home? Is there any information that the British may soon want them returned to their own civilian

passenger traffic? If so, that would be quite a considerable blow to the return of our men from overseas, because as the distinguished Senator knows, each of the "Queen" vessels will accommodate about a whole division on a trip, and if they should be taken out of the trade before we could have our men all brought back from the European theater, or the Pacific theater, if they are using any of them in the Pacific, it would put quite a dent in our whole program of bringing our troops back. Has the Senator any information no that point?

Mr. WALSH. I have not. That is a very timely inquiry, and the very fact that the Senator propounds the inquiry, and makes it a part of the RECORD, will call the attention of the Army and Navy authorities to the point so that they may give consideration to that aspect of the problem.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I think it would be very advisable for the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs to make some inquiries so that information on this point may be available to the Senate.

Mr. WALSH. In reply to an inquiry made a few minutes ago in reference to doctors, I wish to point out some of the difficulties involved. Let us take the case of the doctor referred to by two of the Senators. Should that man be immediately given a discharge? That matter must be considered by some naval personnel officer. Here is a man who has been in the service 5 years, and here is another who has been in the service 2 years. How can we release the man with 2 years' service when the man who has been in the Navy 5 years is not in a position to be released yet?

Such questions present the ramifications which come into the whole program, and which make the problem a very difficult one. That is why I do not want what I have said, or anything that has been said here today, considered as being mere criticism of naval or Army authorities, but as an evidence of our deep and abiding interest in this question, and the importance we place upon speedy action.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Has the Senator made any inquiry as to whether or not any ships have been taken from the ship pool which was used during the war, so that they are no longer used to bring soldiers and sailors back?

Mr. WALSH. I do not think there is a naval ship not in use; I do not know about the merchant ships.

Mr. FERGUSON. I am talking about the over-all pool.

Mr. WALSH. I do not know about that, but I do not know of a naval ship which is not in use. Suggestions have been made that more ample accommodations could be made on vessels than have been made, but I do not think there is any doubt that all the naval vessels available are in operation, in one capacity or another by the Navy.

Mr. FERGUSON. I realize that the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs receives much more mail in regard to this matter than do other Sen-

ators, but I know each Senator receives a great volume of mail on this question.

Mr. WALSH. Mine has been tremendous, and disheartening. After I have sat and read for hours at a time the letters I have received I have been very much disturbed. That was one of the things which motivated me in taking the course I have followed today.

Mr. FERGUSON. We must realize these men write only because they are greatly concerned over the matter. They are not merely writing for the sake of writing.

Mr. WALSH. That is true.

Mr. FERGUSON. They are greatly concerned; a great number are concerned, and I think it is of great concern to all Americans. I appreciate the action of the Senator in bringing the matter up on the floor of the Senate today.

Mr. WALSH. As Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs I feel that I have a certain responsibility on me. Grateful as I am to the Navy yet I want the men who seek discharges, to know that the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the members of that committee, and the Senate, are proud of the job they have done, and are anxious that the Navy finish it as gloriously as they served us during the war period.

WIDOW OF JOSEPH C. AKIN

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Russell in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 620) for the relief of the widow of Joseph C. Akin, which was, on page 1, line 11, to strike "\$3,905" and insert "\$1,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

THE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the order heretofore entered, the calendar will be called, beginning with Calendar No. 565, Senate bill 680.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 680) to encourage and protect small oil refineries by extending preference to such refineries in disposing of royalty oil under the Mineral Lands Leasing Act, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys with amendments.

The first amendment of the committee was, on page 1, line 8, before the word "refineries", to strike out the word "smaller."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TAFT. May we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. REVERCOMB. Is this Calendar No. 565?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

PROMOTION OF MINING RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 932) to exclude certain lands in Deschutes County, Oreg., from the provisions of Revised Statutes 2319 to 2337,

inclusive, relating to the promotion of the development of the mining resources of the United States, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys with an amendment, on page 2, line 7, after the parenthesis, to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That nothing in this act shall disturb any vested rights of any person or persons in or to said real property or any part thereof", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That within the following-described real property situated in Deschutes County, Oreg., namely, sections 13 to 16, inclusive, sections 21 to 28, inclusive, sections 33 to 36, inclusive, township 21 south, range 12 east, Willamette meridian; sections 16 to 21, inclusive, sections 28 to 33, inclusive, township 21 south, range 13 east, Willamette meridian; sections 1 to 4, inclusive, sections 9 to 12, inclusive, township 22 south, range 12 east, Willamette meridian; and sections 4 to 9, inclusive, township 22 south, range 13 east, Willamette meridian; deposits of all minerals are excluded from the operation of Revised Statutes 2319 to 2337, inclusive (relating to the promotion of the development of the mining resources of the United States): Provided, That nothing in this act shall disturb any vested rights of any person or persons in or to said real property or any part thereof.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator from Oregon tell us just what the bill provides?

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, the purpose of the bill is to exclude a small area in central Oregon from further disturbance of the surface by mining exploration. The exclusion is desired because of the fact that the area, which covers a pumice formation, surrounds some small lakes and has great scenic value, and is quite a public recreational spot. The only purpose of the bill is to prohibit disturbance of the ground by mineral prospectors. So far as is known, there are no minerals there except pumice, and the area is covered with pumice.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIE H. JOHNSON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1129) for the relief of Willie H. Johnson, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after "\$600" and the period, to strike out "The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States for loss of earnings and pain and suffering sustained by the said Willie H. Johnson as the result of personal injuries received on February 22, 1944, in Dunnellon, Fla., in an accident involving a United States Army vehicle" and to insert "in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries and loss of earnings sustained by him as the result of an accident which occurred in Dunnellon, Fla., on February 22, 1944, involving an Army vehicle: Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received

by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Willie H. Johnson, Dunnellon, Fla., the sum of \$600 in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries and loss of earnings sustained by him as the result of an accident which occurred in Dunnellon, Fla., on February 22, 1944, involving an Army vehicle: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. VIRGINIA M. KISER

The bill (H. R. 2317) for the relief of Mrs. Virginia M. Kiser was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH A. HANNON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 801) for the relief of Joseph A. Hannon, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 5, after the name "Hannon", to strike out "of Coquille, Oreg., the sum of \$3,843.63, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for property damage sustained by him as the result of the loss of his home and its contents, in Coquille, Oreg., such home and its contents having been destroyed when a United States Navy airplane crashed into it on October 15, 1944," and to insert "and Eleanore M. Hannon of Coquille, Oreg., the sum of \$6,542.52 in full satisfaction of their claim against the United States for the destruction of their house and personal property in Coquille, Oreg., and for personal injuries to Eleanore M. Hannon as the result of the crash of a United States Navy airplane on October 15, 1944", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to Joseph A. Hannon and Eleanore M. Hannon, of Coquille, Oreg., the sum of \$6,542.52, in full satisfaction of their claims against the United States for the destruction of their house and personal property in Coquille, Oreg., and for personal injuries to Eleanore M. Hannon as the result of the crash of a United States Navy airplane on October 15, 1944: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim,

and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Joseph A. Hannon and Eleanore M. Hannon."

ALBERT CANTALUPO

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1089) for the relief of Albert Cantalupo, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 5, after the word "to", to strike out "Mr. and Mrs."; on line 6, after the name "Cantalupo", to insert "and Emma Cantalupo"; and on line 7 to strike out "\$2,208.99" and to insert "\$1,508."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act for the relief of Albert Cantalupo and Emma Cantalupo."

AUGUST SVELUND

The bill (H. R. 3081) for the relief of August Svelund was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MICHAEL C. DONATELL

The bill (H. R. 1629) for the relief of Michael C. Donatell was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. ALAN SELLS AND THE ESTATE OF ALAN SELLS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 779) for the relief of Mrs. Alan Sells and the estate of Alan Sells, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$11,750", and insert "\$7,745.35", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, (1) to Mrs. Alan Sells, of Topeka, Kans., the sum of \$7,745.35, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by her and for reimbursement of medical, hospital, and other expenses incurred by her, as a result of an accident which occurred while she was riding as a passenger in a United States Army vehicle near the Topeka Army Air Base, on February 1, 1944, and (2) to the estate of Alan Sells, the sum of \$5,000, in full satisfaction of the claim of such estate against the United States for compensation for the death of the said Alan Sells as a result of such accident, and for funeral expenses incurred by it in connection therewith: *Provided,* That no part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof

shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. RUTH C. STONE

The bill (H. R. 213) for the relief of Mrs. Ruth C. Stone was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CLARA BLACK

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2737) for the relief of Clara Black, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 1, line 5, after the word "appropriated", to strike out "to Clara Black, of Alhambra, Calif., the sum of \$5,000; in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States arising out of the death of her husband, Harry Leon Black, who was killed", and to insert "to the estate of Harry Leon Black, of Alhambra, Calif., the sum of \$5,000, in full satisfaction of the claim of such estate against the United States for compensation for the death of said Harry Leon Black, as the result of personal injury sustained by him when he was struck."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act for the relief of the estate of Harry Leon Black."

PAUL E. TACY

The bill (S. 1231) for the relief of Paul E. Tacy was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Paul E. Tacy, of Monterey, Calif., the sum of \$23.50, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for property damage sustained by him when his automobile was struck by a United States Army vehicle on Fountain Avenue, in Pacific Grove, Calif., on October 28, 1944: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

MRS. ORA R. HUTCHINSON

The bill (H. R. 1849) for the relief of Mrs. Ora R. Hutchinson, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

L. A. WILLIAMS

The bill (H. R. 1958) for the relief of L. A. Williams, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FLORIDA RHONE BURCH

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2545) for the relief of Florida

Rhone Burch, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 5, after the word "to", to strike out "Florida Rhone Burch", and insert "the estate of Donald Rhone", and in line 8, after the words "death of", to strike out "her son", and insert "the said."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act for the relief of the estate of Donald Rhone."

USE OF SURPLUS EQUIPMENT FOR SOIL EROSION CONTROL—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1414) to assist in soil conservation and water conservation work by making certain surplus materials, equipment, and supplies available for such work through the distribution thereof by grant or loan to public bodies organized under State laws, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of that bill?

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, this bill was thoroughly considered by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and received its unanimous approval. It provides that the Secretary of Agriculture shall have the authority to requisition from other Government departments and agencies such surplus materials, equipment, and supplies as may be necessary and suitable for carrying on soil conservation practices and our water conservation works, and also forest-fire prevention and suppression and forest improvements.

The first section of the bill gives the Secretary the right, after the property has been declared surplus, to requisition it, and section 2 gives him the authority to pass the surplus property on to such public bodies as are organized and created for the purpose of carrying on soil conservation and reforestation practices and the like.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Is it not rather extraordinary, after this property is declared surplus, to begin letting a department requisition it? If we do this with respect to the Secretary of Agriculture why not with respect to every Federal bureau so that we will simply have departments and agencies grab surplus property when they see it? The Secretary would apparently get the property for nothing. He would not pay for it.

Mr. ELLENDER. The soil, water, and forest resources of the Nation are among its basic assets and this surplus property will be utilized through public agencies to preserve them for future generations.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I fully agree with the purpose of the bill. I am only suggesting that it seems to me to be an extraordinary method of amending the Surplus Property Act to say that Department A

can step in and grab anything that is declared surplus by the Army or Navy or anybody else in the course of the process of distributing surplus property. By doing that we would be destroying the orderly procedure of distributing surplus property.

Mr. ELLENDER. I do not see that at all. After the property is declared surplus it is then offered for sale through certain agencies. It should not be a disturbing factor to the Administrator if some of the property is requisitioned by another public agency for public use. This is all Government-owned property and, as I have pointed out awhile ago, it will be used by a Government agency for the purpose of protecting our natural resources. I do not see why agencies which are publicly organized should be forced to go into the market and buy these surplus goods from dealers who are not in business for their health.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. In the case of the surplus property I and other Senators were in favor of largely giving materials to public bodies that could use them, but we were defeated in that attempt. The Senate refused to do it. The Senate required that public bodies in general pay the appraised value. Certainly it seems to me that this bill upsets the whole procedure. I do not see how the Surplus Property Administrator, whoever he is, could administer the act if any Government department could suddenly step in and grab something that he has perhaps already made contract for, or made arrangements to sell, or had some other general plans to dispose of.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. HILL. Did the Senator's committee have any report or any comments from the Surplus Property Board as to this bill?

Mr. ELLENDER. No.

Mr. HILL. None at all. I took the same position taken by the distinguished Senator from Ohio. I shared his views with reference to the disposition of this property so far as public bodies were concerned. I had the view that we might well turn this property over to these public bodies. But after long consideration of the surplus-property-disposal measure the Congress decided not to do that. Now what is proposed to be done is to make an exception for one department of the Government. We are making an exception without a consideration, really, of the whole question of what effect the making of this exception will have so far as the disposal of surplus property is concerned.

The distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], in charge of the bill, advises us that the committee did not have the comments or the suggestions of the Surplus Property Board with reference to the bill. If we are going to let each committee which might have jurisdiction over some particular department bring in legislation for that particular department setting aside the general plan and program and policies we adopted for the disposition of surplus

property in the Surplus Property Disposal Act, I am afraid we are opening up the door, I am afraid we are setting a precedent which will return to plague us.

I wonder if the Senator would not let the bill go over until some of us can examine it more fully?

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I wish to say that if the bill is going to do any good for the purpose for which it is intended it should be enacted into law immediately. We should either give up the idea conveyed by the bill right away or we should pass the bill.

The question which arose in my mind, and which should arise in everyone's mind is: Why should we dispose of this surplus property for 35 cents, 45 cents, or 50 cents on the dollar and then require the departments to take taxpayers' money, of which we all try to be considerate, and pay full price for equipment which is no better? I have heard from a good many soil-conservation districts and I have heard from the president of the Association of State Forests, telling of their inability to obtain equipment, of their desire to get equipment, and of the need to secure equipment for the forest services which could use it, I suppose, in making trails or roads through the forests as a means of fire prevention. The soil-conservation district would use a certain number of bulldozers, graders, and ditchers and perhaps some other equipment. They have got to have it anyway if the agencies are to do the work for which they are organized. So I do not see how we are protecting the taxpayers' interests by requiring this surplus property to be sold for half price, and then we be obliged to appropriate money so the agencies can buy, perhaps the same identical equipment, back from a dealer for full price.

It seems to me that if this measure is going to do any good we ought not to delay action on it. I think the Secretary is limited in the amount which he can requisition to the amount which is actually needed. He has got to show the need for it.

Mr. ELLENDER. He must not only show the need, but that the equipment he requisitions is suitable to do the job.

Mr. AIKEN. And the reason that we did not take it up with every other department of government was because we felt that in order to be of benefit the measure should be passed quickly. But officials of the Department of Agriculture did appear before the committee, favored the bill, and thought that it would be to our advantage to use this equipment rather than to sell it and maybe buy it back again for twice the amount for which it was sold.

I hope the bill will be passed. It may be that it will take some time to get it through the House. In view of the attitude of the House on this question, the House will undoubtedly take it up with the Surplus Property Board.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I think this is entirely too important a bill to be passed in this way. I shall object, with a

view to having the matter come before the Senate for full discussion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina in the chair). The bill will be passed over.

RICHARD A. ALLBERRY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 865) for the relief of Richard A. Allberry, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 5, after the word "to", to strike out "Richard A. Allberry, of Lincoln, Nebr.," and insert "the estate of Agnes J. Allberry"; in line 7, after the word "of", to strike out "his claim" and insert "all claims"; in line 8, after the word "of", to strike out "his wife" and insert "the said"; and in line 12, after "August", to strike out "8" and insert "9", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of Agnes J. Allberry, the sum of \$5,000, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for compensation for the death of the said Agnes J. Allberry, who died in Hawaii on August 11, 1943, as the result of burns received by her from the explosion of a United States Navy airplane which crashed near the place where she was working on August 9, 1943: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of the estate of Agnes J. Allberry."

GREGORY STELMAK

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 998) for the relief of Gregory Stelmak, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "the sum of", to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$4,365.58", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Gregory Stelmak, of Hartford, Conn., the sum of \$4,365.58, in full satisfaction of his claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by him, and for reimbursement of hospital, medical, and other expenses incurred by him, as a result of an accident which occurred when he was struck by a United States Army vehicle while walking along Village Street, in Hartford, Conn., on October 18, 1944: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof

shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATE OF MANUEL ROSE LIMA

The bill (S. 1101) for the relief of the estate of Manuel Rose Lima was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of Manuel Rose Lima, of New Bedford, Mass., the sum of \$5,000, in full satisfaction of the claim of such estate against the United States for compensation for the death of said Manuel Rose Lima, as a result of personal injuries sustained by him when he was struck by a United States Navy vehicle while walking on Washington Street, in Nantucket, Mass., on September 11, 1944: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS

The bill (S. 1233) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the district of Kansas was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Calendar No. 618, House bill 3871, is a similar bill. Is there objection to substituting the House bill for the Senate bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 3871) authorizing the appointment of an additional judge for the district of Kansas was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill 1233 will be indefinitely postponed.

UTILIZATION OF WARTIME PLANTS AND FACILITIES FOR PROCESSING AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, ETC.

The resolution (S. Res. 176) relative to the continued operation of federally owned plants for processing agricultural commodities and forest products or for manufacturing nitrates for fertilizer was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator in charge of the resolution [Mr. BUTLER] whether there should not be an amendment specifying some date on which the Secretary of Agriculture should report to Congress. The resolution requests that no such plants be sold or leased until the Secretary makes his report. Should not a reasonable time be fixed—say, January 1 or February 1,

1946—for a report? Would not that be a proper amendment to the resolution?

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, in that connection I think the suggestion made by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts is proper. This morning the Committee on Finance approved a measure which is of a temporary nature, an emergency measure, in which the date was fixed as July 1, 1946. It is a measure somewhat similar to this resolution. The resolution would not constitute a law. It simply sets forth a desire on the part of the Senate that the Secretary of Agriculture shall do certain things. I am perfectly willing that a time be stipulated. I prefer July 1, 1946, if that is agreeable to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is agreeable to me. I offer such an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 1, line 7, after the word "Congress", it is proposed to insert "not later than July 1, 1946."

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I suggest that the amendment be inserted in line 10, after "Congress", so as to read:

Until the report of the Secretary of Agriculture is received and considered by Congress, but not later than July 1, 1946—

And so forth.

Mr. BUTLER. That is agreeable to me.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I accept the modification.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the modified amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, the amendment should appear again at the end of line 4 on page 2, so as to read: "but not later than July 1, 1946, all Government agencies having jurisdiction over said plants are requested to continue the operation thereof," and so forth. It seems to me that is the most important place to put it.

Mr. BUTLER. That is agreeable to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT].

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby requested to make an immediate study to determine the advisability of continuing the operation of all federally owned plants and facilities which were used during the war for the exclusive processing of agricultural commodities and forest products or for manufacturing nitrates for fertilizer and to report to the Congress his findings and recommendations based thereon.

Until the report of the Secretary of Agriculture is received and considered by the Congress, but not later than July 1, 1946, all Federal agencies having jurisdiction over the above-mentioned plants are requested to refrain from leasing, selling, or otherwise disposing of, any such plants without the

approval of the Secretary of Agriculture. Until such time as the Congress has had an opportunity to study the recommendations of the Secretary of Agriculture and formulate a policy with reference to the future operation or disposition of the above-mentioned plants, but not later than July 1, 1946, all Government agencies having jurisdiction over said plants are requested to continue the operation thereof, provided the products from such operation can be effectively used by the Federal Government, or provided the plants can be used to process surplus or perishable crops.

THANKS OF CONGRESS TO GENERAL MARSHALL

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 96) tendering the thanks of Congress to General of the Army George Catlett Marshall was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I wish to raise one question in connection with the joint resolution. I address my remarks particularly to the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH], who is chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. It seems to me that General Marshall is on a precise service level with Admiral King, and that we feel equally grateful to both. I am wondering whether the joint resolution should not be temporarily passed over until perhaps the Senator from Massachusetts is prepared to offer an amendment to include Admiral King.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I am very happy to have the Senator from Michigan to make this inquiry of me.

Some time ago it was suggested to me that a somewhat similar resolution should be proposed in favor of Admiral Nimitz. I talked casually with the Secretary of the Navy about it. Personally I feel that it is a mistake to adopt such resolutions, because I do not know where we are going to stop. The first thing we know, we shall have a resolution on behalf of a boy in my home State, who came home with both arms missing, and who performed heroic deeds in the service of his country. He is as much entitled to the thanks of Congress and to a medal as is the highest ranking admiral or general.

Mr. VANDENBERG. A little more so.

Mr. WALSH. Therefore I decline to submit such a resolution—not that the admiral was not deserving of it, and not that General Marshall is not deserving of it; but where are we going to stop? The whole business will become a farce. We shall have resolutions coming here from now until doomsday, relating to every single member of the armed forces. I do not wish to have my remarks considered in any way as a reflection upon this brave and great general, but I feel very strongly that we are opening the door to an endless number of resolutions. There are many men occupying subordinate positions with respect to whom I should feel obliged to submit resolutions. I was hoping that the precedent would not be established.

So far as the Navy is concerned, I take the position that by declining to adopt such a resolution we can say to those who may propose similar resolutions in behalf of others, "We have not adopted such a resolution with respect to Admiral Nimitz. Why should we do so in the case

of others?" In other words, such a policy would be helpful in preventing the large number of resolutions which would follow. As the Senator from Michigan has indicated, thousands of enlisted men have performed heroic services and are entitled to a vote of thanks. In my judgment, the Senator's observation is correct. So far as I am concerned, I should prefer not to have any of such resolutions adopted. In fact, while the war was in progress, I thought that we made a mistake in granting promotions to high-ranking officers in the Army and Navy. Now we have nothing to give them. They received their promotions during the war. In my judgment, it would have been better to wait until the end of the war, and then give them the advanced ranks which we gave them during the war, and which they certainly merited. That is perhaps apart from the Senator's inquiry. If we could add Admiral King's and Admiral Nimitz's names to this resolution and let it end there, and say no more, we might be able to stop the flood of resolutions which I fear would follow.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator's observations completely demonstrate the difficulty which we confront when we enter this field. I was not speaking about Admiral Nimitz, who obviously is entitled to any gratitude that it is possible for us to express. I was speaking of the fact that Admiral King occupies the same relative position in the Navy that General Marshall occupies in the Army. I should not wish to be guilty of any invidious suggestion that Admiral King had not rendered tremendous service to his country by neglecting to include him in a resolution relating to General Marshall.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, that is one of the several reasons which led me to discourage the offering of a resolution in behalf of Admiral Nimitz. Of course, Admiral King ought to be the first to be given a vote of thanks by the Congress. How can we stop with Admiral King? Admiral Nimitz is almost as much entitled to a vote of thanks and a medal? There is a long list of admirals, captains, lieutenants, and commanders who have performed very great services. Let me suggest to the distinguished Senator that it might be that the resolution could be modified so as to include Admiral King and all other officers and men of the Army and Navy, and in that way be of a general, sweeping character.

Mr. VANDENBERG. No; that cannot be done, because the resolution, as I read it, requires the striking of a special medal.

Mr. WALSH. How does the distinguished Senator from Alabama feel about the matter? Perhaps our observations have indicated to him some points which he did not previously consider.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, it was not the intention to include all the officers and all the men. I think the point raised by the Senator from Michigan is a good one. The Senator from Michigan has referred to Admiral King. Admiral King held the same relative position in the Navy that General Marshall held in the Army. General Marshall is Chief of Staff of the Army and he was a member

of the combined Chiefs of Staff of the United Nations. Admiral King had the corresponding position in the Navy. He was Chief of Naval Operations, which amounts to being Chief of Staff of the Navy, and he was a member of the combined Chiefs of Staff of the United Nations. I should like very much to have Admiral King's name included in the resolution. However, inasmuch as the resolution has been considered by the committee and reported by it to the Senate, I should very much regret to see it rejected by the Senate, in view of the magnificent services which General Marshall has rendered to the country.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, how can we reject any resolution, reported to us by a committee, commending a man for brave and heroic deeds?

Mr. HILL. We shall have to deal with that when we reach it. So far as such men are concerned, there are various ways of recognizing them. There are various medals which can be conferred on them, all the way from the Congressional Medal of Honor down to the lesser medals.

Mr. WALSH. If the Senator from Michigan feels that the public would consider it a discourteous act on the part of the Senate to have the Senate fail to pass the resolution, would the Senate permit me to move, as chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, that the name of Admiral King be included? I make that suggestion in view of the observations made by the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. VANDENBERG. That was the purpose of my inquiry. I thought the able chairman of the committee would do that.

Mr. WALSH. I have stated the reasons why I did not wish to begin the practice. However, in view of the situation here I will move that the name of Admiral King be inserted at the proper place in the joint resolution.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. HILL. It will require a little more than the insertion of Admiral King's name. Admiral King is Chief of Naval Operations, I believe.

Mr. WALSH. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, would it be better to have the resolution temporarily passed over?

Mr. HILL. It could be temporarily passed over, with the understanding that an amendment to the effect just stated would be adopted.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Yes—and with the understanding that it is being passed over without any reflection, but solely with that understanding.

Mr. WALSH. I am agreeable to that course, but I hope there will be a limit to commendatory resolutions or resolutions authorizing the conferral of medals.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I totally agree with the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being heard, the joint resolution will be passed over.

Mr. WALSH subsequently said: Mr. President, a short time ago Senate Joint Resolution 96, Calendar No. 591, was under consideration. Action was suspended

pending the offering of an amendment by me to include the name of Admiral King in connection with the vote of thanks from the Congress to General Marshall. I have prepared certain amendments, and I now wish to present them. I, therefore, ask unanimous consent that the Senate recur to Calendar No. 591, Senate Joint Resolution 96.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 96) tendering the thanks of Congress to General of the Army George Catlett Marshall, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment, to strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

That the thanks of the Congress are hereby tendered to General of the Army George Catlett Marshall for his distinguished leadership, as Chief of Staff of the Army and as a member of the Combined Chiefs of Staff of the United Nations, in planning the expansion, equipment, training, and deployment of the great Army of the United States and in formulating and executing the global strategy that led to victory in World War II; and to the members of the Army of the United States who served under his direction with such heroic devotion and personal sacrifice.

SEC. 2. The President of the United States is requested to cause a gold medal to be struck, with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, in General Marshall's honor. When the medal has been prepared, the President is requested to present it to General Marshall, together with a copy of this joint resolution engrossed on parchment, in the name of the people of the United States.

SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, such sum as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution.

Mr. WALSH. The first amendment which I offer is to insert, on page 2, after line 15, the following:

SEC. 2. That the thanks of the Congress are hereby tendered to Fleet Admiral Ernest Joseph King for his distinguished leadership, as Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations and as a member of the Combined Chiefs of Staff of the United Nations, in planning the expansion, equipment, training, and operation of the United States Navy and in formulating and executing the global strategy that led to victory in World War II; and to the members of the United States Navy, the United States Marine Corps, and United States Coast Guard, and to the members of the Reserve forces who served under his direction with such heroic devotion and personal sacrifice.

It is word for word the same as the earlier part of the section which deals with the general subject.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I think the amendment is absolutely satisfactory in every way.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, may we have action taken on the amendment?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment to the committee amendment is agreed to.

Mr. WALSH. The next amendment to the committee amendment is, in line 16, page 2, to strike out the figure "2" and

insert "3", so as to have it read "section 3", instead of "section 2."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment to the committee amendment is agreed to.

Mr. WALSH. Next I propose that in line 17, after the words "to cause", there be stricken out the article "a"; and in the same line, after the word "gold", that there be stricken out the word "medal" and the word "medals" inserted, so as to read "to cause gold medals to be struck."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendments to the committee amendment are agreed to.

Mr. WALSH. The next amendment is, in line 18, after the words "General Marshall's" and before the word "honor", to insert "and Admiral King's."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment to the committee amendment is agreed to.

Mr. WALSH. The same amendment should be made in line 20, after the words "General Marshall's."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment to the committee amendment is agreed to.

Mr. WALSH. The next amendment I propose to the committee amendment is, in line 19, after the words "When the", to strike out "medal has" and insert "medals have".

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment to the committee amendment is agreed to.

Mr. WALSH. Also in line 20, I move to strike out the word "it", before "to", and insert the word "them."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment to the committee amendment is agreed to.

Mr. WALSH. The next amendment is, on page 3, line 1, to strike out the figure "3", and insert "4", so as to read "sec. 4."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment to the committee amendment is agreed to; and without objection, the committee amendment as amended is agreed to.

The question now is on the passage of the joint resolution as amended.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 96) was passed, as follows:

Joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to General of the Army George Catlett Marshall and to Fleet Admiral Ernest Joseph King and to the members of the armed forces of the United States who served under their direction; and providing for the striking and presentation to General Marshall and Fleet Admiral King of appropriate gold medals in the name of the people of the United States

Resolved, etc., That the thanks of the Congress are hereby tendered to General of the Army George Catlett Marshall for his distinguished leadership, as Chief of Staff of the Army and as a member of the Combined Chiefs of Staff of the United Nations, in planning the expansion, equipment, training, and deployment of the great Army of the United States and in formulating and executing the global strategy that led to victory in World War II; and to the members of the Army of the United States who served under his direction with such heroic devotion and personal sacrifice.

SEC. 2. That the thanks of the Congress are hereby tendered to Fleet Admiral Ernest Joseph King for his distinguished leadership, as Commander in Chief of the United

States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations and as a member of the Combined Chiefs of Staff of the United Nations, in planning the expansion, equipment, training, and operation of the United States Navy and in formulating and executing the global strategy that led to victory in World War II; and to the members of the United States Navy, the United States Marine Corps and the United States Coast Guard and to the members of the Reserve Forces who served under his direction with such heroic devotion and personal sacrifice.

SEC. 3. The President of the United States is requested to cause gold medals to be struck, with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, in General Marshall's and Admiral King's honor. When the medals have been prepared, the President is requested to present them to General Marshall and Admiral King, together with a copy of this joint resolution engrossed on parchment, in the name of the people of the United States.

SEC. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, such sum as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution.

The title was amended to read: "Joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to General of the Army George Catlett Marshall and to Fleet Admiral Ernest Joseph King and to the members of the armed forces of the United States who served under their direction; and providing for the striking and presentation to General Marshall and Fleet Admiral King of appropriate gold medals in the name of the people of the United States."

AGRICULTURAL BYPRODUCTS LABORATORY, IOWA STATE COLLEGE

The bill (H. R. 1765) to provide for the conveyance to the State of Iowa of the Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory on the campus of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONTROL AND USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY—JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 93) to provide for the formulation of policies with respect to the control and use of atomic energy was announced as next in order.

Mr. ELLENDER. Over.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I should like to address myself to the acting majority leader at this time. It seems to me quite obvious that this particular measure should be indefinitely postponed. It involves an original recommendation by the Committee on Military Affairs respecting the control and use of atomic energy. It proposes a commission headed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who has indicated by letter to the Senate that he could not serve in that capacity. Furthermore, it deals with a subject upon which we now have more official information. I am wondering whether the able Senator from Alabama would not think it wise to postpone the joint resolution indefinitely.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, in view of the absence of the distinguished senior Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], the author of the resolution, and in view of

the absence of the majority leader, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], who expressed his views last Friday on the question of atomic energy, I should prefer to have the joint resolution simply go over for the time being. The Senator from Michigan realizes, of course, that if that is done, the chances are that unless some Member of the Senate later moves to bring up the joint resolution, it will not come before the Senate, anyway, because it is the practice here to proceed with the calling of bills on the calendar, beginning where the last call concluded. As the Senator knows, many bills which have been on the calendar for quite some time are in the status of having been reached once and of having been passed over, and subsequently they remain on the calendar without further action as to them.

For the time being, at least, I should prefer just to let the measure be passed over.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I have no objection to that course. I simply wish to observe in passing—and I make this observation with the very greatest respect for the personnel of the Committee on Military Affairs—that I hope that if the committee succeeds in obtaining jurisdiction over legislation dealing with the control and use of atomic energy, it will pay a little more attention to the necessity for accumulating accurate information on the subject than it did when it reported this particular joint resolution in 45 minutes, without hearing any witnesses or conducting any hearings whatsoever.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I do not know that the Committee on Military Affairs acted with much more expedition than did the Foreign Relations Committee when it reported the resolution of the distinguished Senator from Michigan.

Mr. VANDENBERG. That resolution provided merely for the creation of a committee.

Mr. HILL. The joint resolution we are now discussing provides for the creation of a commission.

Mr. VANDENBERG. That is quite true.

Mr. HILL. I may say that, in my opinion, both committees acted with about the same speed.

Mr. VANDENBERG. No, Mr. President; the Senator from Alabama must allow me to disagree with him. The Foreign Relations Committee was careful enough to send a special committee to consult with the President of the United States before it took any action whatever. I am sure that will commend itself to the Senator from Alabama as being a course of great prudence.

Mr. HILL. I was not on the subcommittee which went to confer with the President, but there seems to have been some misunderstanding somewhere regarding what the President wished in the matter. According to my understanding, when the resolution came from the Foreign Relations Committee it was thought that it was the wish of the President that the matter be handled along the lines of that resolution.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Yes; that was the committee's belief.

Mr. HILL. Subsequently there came from the President a message indicating that he preferred another course.

Mr. VANDENBERG. No; the message did not refer to another course. The President's message did not bring up the matter of jurisdiction. The difficulty arose when the House of Representatives Rules Committee reported a similar resolution, and then totally collided with some mysterious edict from some totally inexplicable source that that course should not be pursued.

Mr. HILL. Perhaps that message was an inexplicable, as the Senator has said, as the atomic bomb itself. Undoubtedly we have much to learn about the atomic bomb.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There has been 5 minutes of discussion on the pending measure. Is there objection under the rule?

Mr. ELLENDER. I have objected.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being heard, the joint resolution will be passed over.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1426) to provide for the replanning and rebuilding of slum, blighted, and other areas of the District of Columbia and the assembly by purchase or condemnation, of real property in such areas and the sale or lease thereof for the redevelopment of such area in accordance with said plans; and to provide for the organization of, procedure for, and the financing of such planning, acquisition, and sale or lease; and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. ELLENDER. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

BENALI EL OUKILI BOUCHETA

The bill (S. 1360) to compensate Benali El Oukili Boucheta, an inhabitant of French Morocco, for the wrongful death of his son Mohamed Ben Boucheta Ben Ali El Oukili, near Marnia, Algeria, on September 30, 1944, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Benali El Oukili Boucheta, a resident and inhabitant of French Morocco, the sum of \$780 in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States arising from the wrongful death near Marnia, Algeria, on September 30, 1944, of his son Mohamed Ben Boucheta Ben Ali El Oukili: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

CLEMENT EUZIERE

The bill (S. 1361) to compensate Clement Euziere, an inhabitant of French Morocco, for personal injuries caused by

a naval vehicle near Oran, Algeria, on September 21, 1943, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Clement Euziere, a resident and inhabitant of French Morocco, the sum of \$2,000 in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States arising from an accident occurring near Oran, Algeria, on September 21, 1943, in which he sustained permanent injuries, to wit: the loss of his left leg at the level of the upper third of the thigh: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

REIMBURSEMENT OF NAVY AND MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL FOR CERTAIN PERSONAL PROPERTY LOSSES

The bill (S. 1363) to reimburse certain Navy and Marine Corps personnel and former Navy and Marine Corps personnel for personal property lost or destroyed as the result of water damage occurring at certain naval and Marine Corps shore activities was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum or sums, amounting in the aggregate not to exceed \$1,581.44, as may be required by the Secretary of the Navy to reimburse, under such regulations as he may prescribe, certain Navy and Marine Corps personnel and former Navy and Marine Corps personnel for personal property lost or destroyed as the result of water damage occurring in the baggage room, main bachelor officers' quarters, Marine Corps air station, Cherry Point, N. C., on February 20, 1944; and as the result of the destruction of commanding officer's quarters, amphibious training base, Okracoke, N. C., on September 14, 1944: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

LAND FOR RESETTLEMENT IN GUAM

The bill (S. 1362) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to transfer land for resettlement in Guam, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, this is one of three bills affecting Guam. One of the bills is on the calendar and another one is now pending before the Naval Affairs Committee.

With the exception of Hawaii, Guam is the only possession which the United

States has in the Pacific the citizens of which are nationals of the United States as distinguished from those of the Philippine Islands. I should include, however, Samoa.

As Senators know, the damage to Guam has been terrific, and the people there have suffered severely. Incidentally, the members of the Committee on Naval Affairs, as well as other Senators who have heard the story of the loyalty of the citizens of Guam and their devotion to the interests of America during the time of war, have been thrilled by a recital of the facts. That little island of 22,000 people was almost completely destroyed. An effort is now being made to rehabilitate it. The island happens to be under the jurisdiction of the Navy.

The purpose of the bill is to authorize the transfer to the naval government of Guam public lands belonging to the United States which are not required for military or naval use, in order that the naval government may use this land for the resettlement of residents who are displaced as a result of the extensive military and naval construction programs on Guam.

Current naval and military programs in Guam have necessitated the extensive acquisition of private real property on the island. There are now over 160 military and naval reservations on Guam and they occupy over half of the more valuable lands of the island as well as considerable portions of the pasture and forest areas. This increase in military and naval land requirements has created a problem in the rehabilitation of residents who have had to be moved from property acquired for governmental use and who, therefore, have to be resettled elsewhere on the island.

Private owners of lands in Guam will not usually sell their holdings. Even if they would sell, it would not be desirable to open the real-estate market at the present time when money is plentiful as a result of the current construction program, since this would result in unwarranted inflation in real estate. For this reason the military government of Guam has prohibited private transfer of property.

There are available in Guam, however, certain Government-owned lands which are not required for military or naval use and which might, therefore, be used for resettlement purposes.

It is estimated that the Federal Government owns approximately 16,507 hectares—40,788,797 acres—of land in Guam. Of this amount, 14,581 hectares—26,000,665 acres—was Spanish Crown land which became the property of the Federal Government upon the cession of Guam to the United States. It is believed that much of this land will be unsuitable for military or naval installations but may be suitable for resettlement purposes. At present, however, there is no provision of law which makes possible the transfer of this property to former owners to replace lands taken for military and naval use. In order to make this land available for a proposed resettlement project through the naval government of Guam, it is desirable to have Federal-owned land not required for

military or naval use transferred to the naval government for retransfer and sale to dispossessed owners. This land would be supplemented by other land acquired from private owners by the naval government of Guam.

Therefore, to provide necessary authority for the successful resettlement of displaced residents of Guam whose land has been acquired by the United States for military and naval purposes, the Navy Department recommends the enactment of the bill.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I hope this bill will not be setting a precedent in any way for the United States to pay for damages to property in other lands whose people were not nationals of the United States but who suffered damages as the result of war operations. If we enter upon a course of that kind we will soon be a bankrupt country.

Is there not at the present time a law which permits the Army and the Navy to pay for damages which have been done to property both of American nationals and citizens of foreign countries? Why should not action under the present law be taken with respect to Guam?

Mr. WALSH. This bill does not deal with that subject. There is, however, another bill to which the Senator's statement should be applied. This bill merely relates to the giving and taking of property.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, as I understand the bill, it contains nothing except that the United States Government, in building war and naval establishments, took land from certain persons, and that in the settlement with them it may acquire other land upon which they may build homes.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I am somewhat concerned by a sentence appearing in the committee report to the effect that this land, being land taken by the Navy for war purposes, would be supplemented by other land acquired from private owners by the naval government of Guam. Is there existing authority for the naval government of Guam to acquire lands not now owned by the United States for the purpose of transfer to persons residing on the island of Guam?

Mr. WALSH. The United States Government owns a great deal of land on Guam. This bill does not seek to acquire additional land, it merely authorizes the naval government to transfer land owned by it to the natives in payment of land acquired for military and naval installations during the war.

Mr. CORDON. Is there authority now existing for the naval government of Guam to acquire more land than it now owns?

Mr. WALSH. The public lands are under the control of the Secretary of the Interior. It is my judgment that there is no authority now for the naval government of Guam to acquire any land.

Mr. CORDON. The statement to which I refer, which may be found in the report, is that the naval government would acquire additional land from private owners.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. It seems to me, as a matter of fact, that under the present law the Navy could perhaps acquire the whole island. I think the Senator should remember that the Island of Guam has a special and peculiar status. I do not think that anything done there can be considered as a precedent for doing anything anywhere else.

Mr. CORDON. Is it the Senator's understanding that there is no private ownership on Guam?

Mr. TAFT. Oh, yes; there is; but today almost the entire island is devoted to naval purposes. It is covered with a network of four-lane highways, and has six or seven airports. This bill merely provides that the naval government may transfer lands owned by the United States. If it be true that the government has taken someone's land on which a house had been built, I still believe that it would be better to allow the naval government to acquire another piece of land, and give it to the person whose home had been taken. I believe it would be better to follow that procedure than to settle for cash, having in mind present conditions on Guam.

The capital city of Agaña must be entirely rebuilt. In doing that it seems to me that we must give to the Navy complete authority. The matter will not involve a great deal of money. The bill contains the words "such lands owned by the United States in Guam." No additional authority would be given to acquire such land.

Mr. CORDON. The terminology of the bill is "lands owned." The report indicates that in addition to those lands there may be other lands not now owned but which may presently be owned. I am asking what the legal effect would be.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, does not the second page of the report cover the subject? The Federal Government acquired 36,000 acres from the Spanish Government, and as I listened to the testimony in the Committee on Naval Affairs the question was of transferring some of the Federally owned property which had been acquired from the Spanish Government to citizens whose property had been taken by the naval authorities for naval installations. It does not require the acquisition of any new property. It relates simply to some of the property we acquired from the Spanish Government.

Mr. CORDON. One further question. The bill grants authority for transfer of title, first by the Secretary of the Navy, and second by the naval government of Guam. It deals with title to real property, and I should like to have the distinguished Senator's opinion as to whether that is an appropriate method for the transfer of title. Is there any authority in a naval government to handle title to real property in its capacity as a naval government?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I think it is a new question. I do not know of any general authority in the naval government of Guam or any other departmental government to have the authority pro-

posed here. This is the way and manner, however, in which the Navy Department feels that transfers should be made in Guam, on account of the peculiar and unusual situation which exists there. The government of Guam is a naval government.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, with an amendment, on page 2, line 3, to strike out "or such officer as he may designate" and insert "after consultation with the Secretary of War", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purpose of effecting the rehabilitation and resettlement of the residents of Guam, the Secretary of the Navy, or such officer as he may designate for such purpose and under such regulations as he may prescribe, is hereby authorized to transfer to the naval government of Guam, for transfer or sale by the naval government of Guam at its discretion, to such persons and upon such terms and conditions and at such times as it may determine to be suitable, in replacement of lands acquired for military or naval purposes in Guam, such lands owned by the United States in Guam as may be determined by the Secretary of the Navy, after consultation with the Secretary of War, not to be required for military or naval purposes.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FOURTH-CLASS POST OFFICES IN ALASKA

The bill (H. R. 656) to provide further for the appointment of postmasters for fourth-class post offices in the Territory of Alaska, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 3220) to establish a boundary line between the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Virginia, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CORDON. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

INCORPORATION OF PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL

The bill (S. 1383) to amend an act relating to the incorporation of Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C., approved April 8, 1864, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the incorporation of Providence Hospital, of Washington, D. C., under an act of Congress approved April 8, 1864, be, and the same hereby is, approved and continued in force except as herein specifically altered:

The corporate name of the said corporation shall be "Providence Hospital", instead of "The Directors of Providence Hospital."

SEC. 2. The corporation is authorized to conduct not only a hospital, clinic, and all the departments, staffs, and services usually connected therewith, but also a school for the education and training of nurses and interns with full power to examine the said nurses and interns and to issue suitable certificates evidencing the completion of their courses of training.

SEC. 3. The provision contained in the act incorporating Providence Hospital approved April 8, 1864, limiting the value of the real estate which may be held by the corporation is hereby repealed.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY UNDER JURISDICTION OF NAVY DEPARTMENT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1364) to provide for the compromise and settlement by the Secretary of the Navy of certain claims for damage to property under jurisdiction of the Navy Department, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with an amendment on page 2, line 22, after the word "over", to strike out "\$1,000,000", and insert "\$500,000", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, compromise, or settle claims for damage cognizable in admiralty in a district court of the United States and all claims for damage caused by a vessel or floating object, to property of the United States under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department or property for which the Navy Department may have assumed, by contract or otherwise, any obligation to respond for damage thereto. The Secretary of the Navy is further authorized to receive in payment of any such claim the amount due the United States pursuant to determination, compromise, or settlement as herein authorized and, upon acceptance of such payment but not until then, such determination, settlement, or compromise of such claim shall be final and conclusive for all purposes, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. All such payments shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts. The Secretary of the Navy is further authorized to execute on behalf of the United States and to deliver in exchange for such payment a full release of such claim: *Provided*, That this section, as respects the determination, compromise, settlement, and payment of claims, shall be supplementary to, and not in lieu of, all other provisions of law authorizing the determination, compromise, or settlement of claims for damage to property hereinabove described: *Provided further*, That no settlement or compromise where there is involved a payment in the net amount of over \$500,000 shall be authorized by this Act.

SEC. 2. Within twenty days after receipt of a payment in a net amount exceeding \$3,000 due the United States pursuant to determination, compromise, or settlement of any claim under section 1 of this act, the Secretary of the Navy shall file reports with the Committees on Naval Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives, setting forth the nature of the claim; the vessel or vessels involved; the amount received; the basis of determination, compromise, or settlement; and other pertinent facts: *Provided*, That during any war the reports required under this section may omit any fact or facts, disclosure of which, in the opinion of the Secretary, would be prejudicial to the national security.

SEC. 3. This act shall not apply to any claim for which a suit filed by or against the United States is pending.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DISPOSITION OF PRIZES

The bill (S. 1420) to facilitate further the disposition of prizes captured by the United States and for other purposes,

was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first section of the act of August 18, 1942 (56 Stat. 746), as amended (34 U. S. C. 1159), is hereby further amended to read as follows: "That the district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all prizes captured during war if said capture was made by authority of the United States or was adopted and ratified by the President of the United States and the prize was brought into the territorial waters of a cobelligerent or into a locality in the temporary or permanent possession or occupation of the armed forces of the United States or was taken or appropriated for the use of the United States, including jurisdiction of all proceedings for the condemnation of such property taken as prize."

SEC. 2. Section 4621 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1137), is hereby further amended to read as follows: "Any district court may appoint prize commissioners, not exceeding three in number; of whom one shall be a naval officer, active or retired, approved by the Secretary of the Navy, who shall receive no other compensation than his pay in the Navy, and who shall protect the interests of the Department of the Navy in the prize property; and at least one of the others shall be a member of the bar of the court, of not less than 3 years' standing, and acquainted with the taking of depositions."

SEC. 3. Section 4624 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1140), is hereby further amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: "Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the seized property is taken or appropriated for the use of the United States whether before or after it comes into the custody of the prize court, the prize court is authorized to proceed to adjudication on the basis of an inventory and survey and an appropriate undertaking by the United States to respond for the value of such property without the necessity for either an appraisal or the deposit of the value of the prize with the Treasurer of the United States or any other public depository."

PUNISHMENT OF MURDER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1308) to amend article 6 of Articles for the Government of the Navy, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, with an amendment, on page 1, line 10, after the word "with", to insert "life imprisonment or", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That article 6 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy (Revised Statutes, sec. 1624, art. 6) is amended and reenacted to read as follows:

ART. 6. If any person subject to the Articles for the Government of the Navy commits the crime of murder without the territorial jurisdiction of any particular State, or the District of Columbia, he may be tried by court martial and punished with life imprisonment or death.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the purpose of the bill, and the change it would make in existing law? It is a very far-reaching bill, as I read it, having to do with jurisdiction over the crime of murder.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, the present laws permit a court martial to inflict punishment by death for the crime of murder committed on board a naval vessel. There is some question whether

a court martial which tries a murder case can impose the penalty of death if the crime is committed on shore, and the purpose of the bill is to permit that to be done. The committee has offered an amendment leaving it optional as to whether the punishment shall be by death or life imprisonment.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The only change, then, is that a sentence of life imprisonment may be imposed?

Mr. WALSH. The Senator is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

STATUS OF FUNDS AND EMPLOYEES OF MIDSHIPMEN'S STORE AT NAVAL ACADEMY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1097) to establish the status of funds and employees of the midshipmen's store at the United States Naval Academy, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with an amendment, on page 1, after line 7, to strike out section 2, as follows:

SEC. 2. All employees of such midshipmen's store, whether heretofore paid from appropriated moneys or from receipts of the midshipmen's store, shall hereafter be deemed to be Government employees entitled to all benefits and subject to all restrictions arising under the laws of the United States applicable to employees of their grade and class.

And to insert:

SEC. 2. All employees of such midshipmen's store, whether heretofore paid from appropriated moneys or from receipts of the midshipmen's store, shall hereafter be deemed to be Government employees entitled to all benefits and subject to all restrictions arising under the laws of the United States applicable to civil-service employees of their grade and class. All employees of said midshipmen's store on the effective date of this act shall be entitled to claim credit for prior employment in said store for purposes of any benefits to which they may be entitled under the laws of the United States, and no such employee shall suffer, by virtue of being placed in the status of a civil-service employee by this act, a reduction in total pay below that being received by him on the effective date of this act.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That all funds collected from the operations of the midshipmen's store at the United States Naval Academy are appropriated for the purpose of providing and maintaining the necessary service and shall hereafter be accounted for as public moneys.

SEC. 2. All employees of such midshipmen's store, whether heretofore paid from appropriated moneys or from receipts of the midshipmen's store, shall hereafter be deemed to be Government employees entitled to all benefits and subject to all restrictions arising under the laws of the United States applicable to civil-service employees of their grade and class. All employees of said midshipmen's store on the effective date of this act shall be entitled to claim credit for prior employment in said store for purposes of any benefits to which they may be entitled under the laws of the United States, and no such employee shall suffer, by virtue of being placed in the status of a civil-service employee by this act, a reduction in total pay

below that being received by him on the effective date of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GENERAL PULASKI'S MEMORIAL DAY

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 15) authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1945, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONVEYANCE OF UNITED STATES FISH HATCHERY AT BUTTE FALLS, OREG.

The bill (S. 131) to authorize the conveyance of the United States fish hatchery property at Butte Falls, Oreg., to the State of Oregon was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to convey to the State of Oregon, at any time within 3 years, title to the property known as the United States fish hatchery property near Butte Falls, Jackson County, Oreg., consisting of 13.227 acres of land, together with improvements thereon.

SEC. 2. Any conveyance executed by the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the purposes of this act shall contain the express condition that the grantee shall use the property exclusively for fish cultural purposes, and the further express condition that the title and right to possession of the lands so conveyed, together with improvements thereon, shall revert to the United States upon a finding by the Secretary, after notice to such grantee and after an opportunity for a hearing, that the grantee had ceased to use the property for such purposes; and such lands and improvements thereon, upon such reversion to the United States, shall be returned to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE, MONTANA

The bill (S. 927) to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Montana, or the counties of Roosevelt, Richland, and McCone, singly or jointly, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Missouri River, at or near Poplar, Mont.," approved July 28, 1937, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act approved July 28, 1937, heretofore extended by an act of Congress approved July 13, 1939, granting the consent of Congress to the State of Montana and counties of Roosevelt, Richland, and McCone, Mont., to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Missouri River, at or near Poplar, Mont., is hereby revived and reenacted: *Provided,* That this act shall be null and void unless the actual construction of the bridge herein referred to be commenced within 1 year and completed within 3 years after the date of the termination of the unlimited national emergency proclaimed by the President on May 27, 1941.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

WABASH RIVER BRIDGE, ILLINOIS

The bill (S. 1219) authorizing the city of St. Francisville, Ill., to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge

across the Wabash River at or near St. Francisville, Ill., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to promote interstate commerce, improve the postal service, and provide for the military and other purposes, the city of St. Francisville, Ill., be, and is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Wabash River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near St. Francisville, Ill., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act.

SEC. 2. There is hereby conferred on the city of St. Francisville, Ill., all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, maintenance, and operation of such bridge and its approaches, as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State in which such real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

SEC. 3. The city of St. Francisville, Ill., is hereby authorized to fix and charge tolls for transit over such bridge, and the rates of toll so fixed shall be the legal rates until changed by the Secretary of War under the authority contained in the act of March 23, 1906.

SEC. 4. In fixing the rates of toll to be charged for the use of such bridge the same shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay for the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches under economical management, and to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the cost of such bridge and its approaches, including interest at a rate of not to exceed 5 percent per annum and reasonable financing cost, as soon as possible, under reasonable charges, but within a period of not to exceed 30 years from the completion thereof. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided, such bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls. An accurate record of the cost of the bridge and its approaches, the expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same, and of the daily tolls collected shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested.

SEC. 5. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER BRIDGE, NEW YORK

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 476) to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act creating the St. Lawrence Bridge Commission and authorizing said Commission and its successors to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the St. Lawrence River at or near Ogdensburg, N. Y.," approved June 14, 1933, as amended.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas give an explanation of this bill?

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, the bill really reenacts a law which provides for the construction of a bridge across the St. Lawrence River.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Has the bridge been constructed?

Mr. O'DANIEL. No, the bridge has not been constructed. The bill merely renews authority for the construction of the bridge, as it is desired. It is just the same as other bridge authorizations passed by Congress.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Is the bridge to be constructed by the United States Government, or does the bill merely permit the building of it?

Mr. O'DANIEL. The bill merely permits the building of the bridge. The cost of the construction is to be determined by the parties involved.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Will there be any cost to our Government under the bill?

Mr. O'DANIEL. Not unless Congress makes an appropriation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ST. LOUIS RIVER BRIDGE, MINNESOTA

The bill (H. R. 3150) to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act to authorize the city of Duluth, in the State of Minnesota, to construct a toll bridge across the St. Louis River, between the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and for other purposes," approved August 7, 1939, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MAHONING RIVER BRIDGE, OHIO

The bill (H. R. 3373) authorizing the reconstruction of the Spring Common Bridge on Mahoning Avenue, across the Mahoning River in the municipality of Youngstown, Mahoning County, Ohio, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AGE LIMIT FOR APPOINTEES TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

The bill (H. R. 1123) to provide for a temporary increase in the age limit for appointees to the United States Military Academy, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], who reported the bill from the Committee on Military Affairs, I should like to suggest that the Navy are not willing to accept the provisions of the bill which deal with the Naval Academy. They have no objection to the provisions of the bill which deal with the Military Academy. They have some objections to the Navy provisions and they desire to be heard.

It occurs to me there is one of two courses to be pursued, either to strike out the provisions of the bill which relate to admissions to the Naval Academy, and let the remainder of the bill be passed, applying only to the Military Academy, or to have the bill referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs for consideration of the provisions affecting the Naval Academy and have a report made by that committee. I should like to have the Senator's opinion on that suggestion.

Mr. GURNEY. Would the Senator be willing to have the bill go to conference with the naval provision stricken out, and have the matter adjusted in conference?

Mr. WALSH. That might be agreeable if there were assurance that the House would not insist on its provision, and therefore close the issue without the Navy being heard at all.

Mr. GURNEY. I am sure there is no objection on the part of the Committee on Military Affairs to referring the bill to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and letting that committee consider the provisions affecting the Naval Academy.

Mr. WALSH. And then report the bill back to the Senator's committee?

Mr. GURNEY. No; I would suggest to the Senator from Massachusetts that he then report the bill back to the Senate.

Mr. HILL. And let it go to the calendar.

Mr. WALSH. That is satisfactory. The Navy Department is in sympathy with the objective of the bill, but it has a problem somewhat different from that relating to the Army.

Mr. GURNEY. Will the Senator make a motion, then, to have the bill taken from the calendar and referred to his committee?

Mr. WALSH. I move that House bill 1123 be taken from the calendar and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WALSH. I assure the Senator from South Dakota that the Committee on Naval Affairs will consider only the naval features of the bill.

Mr. GURNEY. I should like to make a statement for the Committee on Military Affairs. We had word that the Navy was in complete accord with the provisions of the bill as passed by the House. Otherwise our committee would have referred the bill in the first place to the Senator's committee.

Mr. WALSH. I am sure of that. Apparently it is a matter of second thought or consideration on the part of the Navy Department.

INCLUSION OF STEPPARENTS UNDER PAY READJUSTMENT ACT

The bill (H. R. 2525) to include stepparents among those persons with respect to whom allowances may be paid under the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to include stepparents, parents by adoption, and any person who has stood in loco parentis among those persons with respect to whom allowances may be paid under the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, and for other purposes."

JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 92) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to voting qualifications, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HILL. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be passed over.

OSCAR R. STEINERT

The bill (H. R. 851) for the relief of Oscar R. Steinert, was announced as next in order.

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, the Committee on Claims has been requested to listen to new evidence or testimony on this bill, and I therefore ask unanimous consent that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Claims for further investigation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill will be recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

ANNA MATTIL AND OTHERS

The bill (H. R. 1899) for the relief of Anna Mattil and others, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. LAURA MAY RYAN

The bill (H. R. 1393) for the relief of Mrs. Laura May Ryan, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INGLIS CONSTRUCTION CO.

The bill (H. R. 1565) for the relief of Inglis Construction Co., a corporation, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLIE B. ROUSE, LOUETTE ROUSE, AND RACHEL ROUSE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1017) for the relief of Charlie B. Rouse, Louette Rouse, and Rachel Rouse, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$200; to Louette Rouse, his wife, the sum of \$2,000; and to Rachel Rouse, his daughter, the sum of \$100, in full satisfaction of their respective claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by them when the motor vehicle in which they were riding was struck by a United States Army vehicle on Highway No. 41 near Tullahoma, Tenn., on August 12, 1944." and to insert "\$81.50, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries and loss of earnings sustained and expenses incurred by him as the result of an accident involving a United States Army reconnaissance car on Highway No. 41 near Tullahoma, Tenn., on August 12, 1944; to pay to Mrs. Louette Rouse, of Tullahoma, Tenn., the sum of \$1,500, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained and medical and hospital expenses incurred by her as a result of said accident; and to pay to Mrs. Louette Rouse, of Tullahoma, Tenn., the sum of \$50 for the benefit of her minor daughter, Rachel Rouse, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained by the said Rachel Rouse in said accident", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Charlie B. Rouse, of Tullahoma, Tenn., the sum of \$81.50, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries and loss of earnings sustained and expenses incurred by him as the result of an accident involving a United States Army reconnaissance car on Highway No. 41 near Tullahoma, Tenn., on August 12, 1944; to pay to Mrs. Louette Rouse,

of Tullahoma, Tenn., the sum of \$1,500, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained and medical and hospital expenses incurred by her as a result of said accident; and to pay to Mrs. Louette Rouse, of Tullahoma, Tenn., the sum of \$50 for the benefit of her minor daughter, Rachel Rouse, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained by the said Rachel Rouse in said accident: *Provided*, that no part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Charlie B. Rouse and Mrs. Louette Rouse."

AFTAB ALI

The bill (S. 1081) for the relief of Aftab Ali was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Aftab Ali, of New York, N. Y., the sum of \$500, in full settlement of his claim against the United States for the refund of a bail bond posted for Azir Khan, an alien, such bond having been forfeited on January 17, 1944, when the said Azir Kahn failed to appear for deportation: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

ALICE A. MURPHY

The bill (S. 1126) for the relief of Alice A. Murphy was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Alice A. Murphy, of the city of Providence, county of Providence, State of Rhode Island, the sum of \$200, in full settlement of her claim for personal injuries sustained by her while a passenger in a privately owned bus that was struck by a bus owned and operated by the Navy Department on December 20, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof

shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL CADETS AND MIDSHIPMEN FROM AMONG SONS OF PERSONS AWARDED THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR

The bill (H. R. 1591) to provide for the appointment of additional cadets at the United States Military Academy, and additional midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy, from among the sons of officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines who have been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. HILL. The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] reported the bill on behalf of the Committee on Military Affairs, and is present.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I will say I am familiar with the bill, and I withdraw my request for an explanation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, with an amendment at the end of the bill, to add the following proviso:

Provided, That all such appointees are otherwise qualified for admission.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read the third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to provide for the appointment of additional cadets at the United States Military Academy, and additional midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy, from among the sons of persons who have been or shall hereafter be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor."

APPOINTMENT AS CADETS AND MIDSHIPMEN OF SONS OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE LAND OR NAVAL FORCES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1868) authorizing appointments to the United States Military Academy and the United States Naval Academy of sons of members of the land or naval forces of the United States who were killed in action or have died of wounds or injuries received, or disease contracted, in active service during the present war, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment at the end of the bill to add the following proviso: "*Provided further*, That all such appointees are otherwise qualified for admission: *And provided further*, That appointees under this act shall be selected in order of merit as established by competitive examination."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 7) making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HILL (and other Senators). Over.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I wonder if those who are objecting to this bill would mind listening to an explanation of it?

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over, and I say to the Senator frankly that I shall insist on my request that the bill go over. But if the Senator wishes to consume five minutes in discussing the bill, very well.

Mr. McCARRAN. I wish to say to my able friend, the Senator from Alabama, that I am very much disappointed and discouraged, because I had hoped the bill might pull through today without any objection. It has been so long before the Senate and before the House, and has been considered at such great length by the Committee on the Judiciary, that I really had hoped that today would see the end of the struggle, and that we would have it on its way toward the President's signature. I find that my friend, the Senator from Alabama, is not inclined to be persuaded otherwise, but I must say that at some time in the future, and the near future, when those Senators who are interested in the bill can accommodate themselves to be present to hear, I shall feel constrained to move to bring the bill before the Senate for consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On objection, House bill 7, Calendar No. 628, will be passed over.

This completes the bills on the calendar.

SOUND MONEY: SELF-HELP FOR EUROPE

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, while I am on my feet I wish to speak on another subject. There are other subjects in which I am much more interested.

Today the demand for silver as money and as an industrial metal is much greater than it ever has been in the history of the world, so those of us who are especially interested in that subject are alert at all times for expressions coming from those who are authorities on the subject of silver as sound money.

There appears an article in the Washington News Digest by Dr. Ruth Alexander, entitled "Sound Money: Self-Help for Europe." The article is so apropos of the subject in which some of us are interested and so filled with fact, that I ask unanimous consent that it may be inserted in the RECORD. It is not a lengthy article, but is full of meat and good argument.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SOUND MONEY: SELF-HELP FOR EUROPE

(By Dr. Ruth Alexander)

War's net result has been to reduce Europe to a primitive economy. The clock has been turned back thousands of years. So-called civilized man has been forced into prehistoric caves. Primitive man is concerned with the primitive problem of maintaining life. He cannot afford the luxury of a "standard of living."

Today, the problems of all primitive economies are increased by a civilized point of view. Most modern Europeans have experienced those comforts which make up civilization.

Such is the nature of man and such his memory of comforts once enjoyed that he will tax his strength and his know-how to the uttermost to gain them. He will agree to political jack-trading without end.

INTERNATIONAL CHARITY A PHONY

Our statesmen are aware of this characteristic. So they promise prosperity as well as peace. But the American taxpayers are tired of the indefinite continuance of a lavish generosity, at their expense. They know that economic well-being based on international charity is a phony. They would like, to see Europe raise itself by its own efforts.

The quickest and most effective step toward economic recovery and political independence would be a general return to sound money. Europe's present status is that of a barter economy—the lowest in the primitive scale. Today, men of all ranks and skills are gratefully exchanging their labor for food, clothing, and shelter. In some instances the exchange is direct. In others, it is made through the medium of paper money—a short half-step above barter, since paper is too plentiful and perishable to have value of itself.

Civilization coincides with the origin and rise of money. The history of mankind above the savage level is the history of money. Money is anything which becomes, by general agreement, the common medium of give-and-take. Whatever performs this function is money.

Its substance and form has varied from cattle and sheep to rice, oil, salt, grain, tin, copper, silver, and gold. Its use has been informally agreed upon by general consent or formally established by law.

Sound money or "hard" money is preferably metal money but not necessarily so. Any commodity, or thing, which is desired by people for itself is valuable. Whatever is valuable is capable of becoming money. When confined to animals or grain, money lacked convenience and uniformity. When confined to paper, money lacks value, since paper money rests solely on the decree of the state and can be changed in value, at will, by the politicians. Metal money, alone, combines those features of convenience, uniformity, and scarcity which make it as near an ideal medium of exchange as possible.

Sound money builds civilization. It makes possible that division of labor which sets apart primitive societies from advanced societies. And it makes possible the piling up of a surplus above those goods used up in the actual nourishment of life. A high standard of living is impossible without having more than you need, which, alone, enables you to buy the comforts of life. A high standard of living is impossible, therefore, without sound money.

Barter is the trade mark of barbarians and paper money is the tool of tyrants. If Europe wishes to reestablish herself in the family of civilized nations she can take no quicker step than by adoption of sound money, preferably metal. By means of it, the value of her labor can be measured and her surplus goods can be accumulated.

THE MEN OF THE MERCHANT MARINE

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, some months ago I introduced a bill to give recognition which I think is justly due to a great group of those who served during this war in the merchant marine and who are receiving little, if any, recognition for all the fine services they rendered. Apropos of that bill I have in my hand an article entitled "Heroes Without Privileges" by Dean Jennings. In view of

the fact that it deals with the subject of what is properly coming to those who served in our merchant marine during this war, I respectfully suggest that the article might well be inserted in the RECORD. I therefore ask that it be inserted in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From Coronet magazine of September 1945]

HEROES WITHOUT PRIVILEGES

(By Dean Jennings)

"Without wishing in any way to detract from the richly deserved privileges of our servicemen, Coronet at the same time feels the men of the merchant marine have also earned the Nation's gratitude. This article is presented as a picture of a situation that is somehow incomplete—a situation that should never have arisen and must be changed."—The editors.

His name is Joe, or Bill, or Jack. He has been killed in action; he has been tortured by Japs or thrown into their prisons. He has been wounded and permanently crippled, and his outfit has the highest proportional dead and missing rate of the war. But he has no honorable discharge button; he is ineligible for the American Legion; and he comes home from the battle fronts without parades or banquets. He cannot be honored with the flag in burial at sea; his name seldom gets on the home-town bronze plaques, and for him there is no GI bill of rights.

He is the forgotten veteran of the war—the man of the merchant marine.

In a nation which worships its heroes and heaps honors on the man in uniform, there has been a shocking indifference to the problems of the 250,000 men who risked torpedoes, dive bombers, mines, and other refinements long before the United States was at war. Indeed, more than one seaman returning home after a bath in a sea of flaming gasoline has heard himself and his buddies branded "draft dodgers" and "pay check fighters."

Just a few months ago, on the train to Chicago, I encountered three merchant marine men. Two were deck officers, and the third was a young ordinary seaman whose ship had been bombed at Leyte. None was wearing his uniform, and when I mentioned it the youngster said grimly, "We keep our uniforms out of sight, because nobody gives a damn about 'em."

These three men, each of whom had fired guns at Japanese pilots; who had seen their ships sink and their buddies die, may have been oversensitive. Their attitude may have been the exception instead of the rule. But the situation exists, and at this writing the authorities are finally going to bat for the men whom Admiral Nimitz once praised as "an integral part of our fighting team."

The merchant marine has paid a heavy price for its few favors.

It was not generally known until recently, for example, that this Nation lost 1,554 merchant ships between September 1939 and May 1945. Of the men who manned these and other ships some 5,600 are dead or missing, another 500 are prisoners of war, and an estimated 12,000 have been injured at sea or wounded by enemy action. But their names have not appeared on any official casualty list, none of them has ever been summoned personally to the White House to receive the Nation's highest honor, and there isn't one person in a thousand who can identify a merchant-marine medal ribbon or combat bar.

Indeed, the seaman's glory road has more than once been described as a "kick in the teeth."

There is no swift V-mail service for the seaman who delivers a cargo of guns at a distant port. There are no lifetime benefits for

his widow if he get a slug from an enemy plane. He has to buy his own uniforms, and when he mails a letter he digs into his pocket for postage. He is not entitled to furlough ticket rates on the railroads and in some places he is barred from service canteens, whether he's been overseas or not. He gets no extra income tax exemption, and if he needs a doctor 5 years from now for a recurrent war injury, it's too bad. He'll pay the bill himself. Until just a few months ago, in fact, returning merchant seamen were refused the gallon-a-day furlough gasoline ration handed out to soldiers and sailors. It is not surprising then if the men from the Liberty ships find some irony in General Eisenhower's words: "We count on their efficiency and their utter devotion to duty as we do our own. They have never failed us yet, and in the struggles to come we know they will not be deterred by danger, hardship, or privation." There is neither a logical excuse nor a sound explanation for the crumbs tossed to the merchant marine.

There was actually a period between 1941 and 1942 when any man signing on for the North Atlantic run to Murmansk was automatically (a) a hero or (b) a casualty. Convoys starting out from Scotland or Greenland had to creep past Trondheim, where Nazi bombers waited to break them up, and losses sometimes ran as high as 80 percent. For a time the merchant sailor was a national idol, but he went into virtual oblivion after Pearl Harbor, and, on a comparative basis, has remained there ever since.

The men of the merchant marine say frankly that they have had inadequate news coverage on their work. This is a fair complaint and has a foundation of truth. Although the Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal for extraordinary heroism has been awarded to 114 men, it is a rare citizen who can name one of them.

In most instances action stories in combat zones are under the control of Army, Navy, Marine, and Coast Guard public relations officers. Merchant-marine men have participated in every invasion in the Pacific; they have been on the beachheads by the hundreds, shelled, bombed, and machine gunned. They have even been ordered off their ships by General MacArthur and hustled into fox holes because their ships were untenable. But it has been charged that there is a tendency to play down the merchant seaman's role or to forget it altogether.

Some months ago a Liberty ship was sunk by a submarine. The U-boat surfaced and sprayed the struggling survivors with machine guns until they were rescued by a Navy vessel. The Maritime Commission was not allowed to release this story, and the entire encounter was subsequently related to the press by the members of the Navy gun crew from the vessel, with small credit for the wounded merchant seamen. The claim has been made that this happens frequently. The disparity has even been carried out on a social level, and reports have been verified that in foreign harbors merchant-marine officers have not been allowed to eat with Army and Navy officers.

The prevailing apathy to the merchant seaman is traceable to two popular but unjust legends. First, that the merchant marine is loaded with draft dodgers; second, that they are paid fabulous wages with little or no risk.

Actually, the bloody record of the war at sea indicates that any man who signed on a merchant ship for peace and quiet ought to have his head examined—if he still had his head intact. The War Shipping Administration has issued 342,336 war zone bars, and some 83,000 men have won combat bars for actual contact with the enemy. There are men who have had their ships shot out from under them four times, and about 80 percent of all the men who went to sea have been torpedoed at least once.

There are other factors overlooked in this picture, too. Men who sign with the merchant marine inexorably go to sea and at best it's a grab-bag proposition. Many a man has discovered with a pardonable shock that his ship is flying the familiar red flag denoting a cargo of ammunition. He may be gone for 6 weeks or 8 months. He may be put on a shuttle run, as from Sydney to Leyte, and not get home for a year or more.

He goes to sea with a 2-B classification and must report to his draft board the day he returns.

Regulations allow him 1 day ashore for every week spent at sea, up to a maximum of 30 days, and if he does not ship out again within the prescribed time limit someone is apt to tap him on the shoulder and make up his mind. Indeed, there was never a man yet who went to sea during this war without facing the risk of enemy attack. In the early days the odds against these men were almost suicidal. Their "protection" usually consisted of two ancient popguns, laughingly called anti-aircraft, and the skipper's pistol. There were no hospital facilities.

What happens when these men come home?

They have to scramble for railroad tickets like any civilian. They pay the full admission price at theaters, ball games, and other amusement places where other men in uniform go in at reduced rates, and they have to give a strict accounting of their ration points. They are called slackers in the face of the fact that they are all volunteers, and they are subjected daily to many other indignities. Merchant-marine officers have been refused admittance to officers' clubs and the much publicized Hollywood Canteen only recently agreed to admit men wearing the maritime-service uniform.

The second fiction which has had an insidious effect on public understanding of seamen's problems is based on their reported high wages, bonuses, allowances. It must be admitted at first glance that merchant-seaman earnings look like the golden pot to the GI Joe who sweats it out at \$50 a month and up. But when all the figures are put through the wringer the gilt comes off, and in the long run the Army and Navy men have the best deal. The merchant seaman, for instance, is not allowed the extra \$1,500 income-tax exemption granted to the others, nor does he receive any mustering-out pay.

He is not paid for the time he spends ashore between trips and thus he draws income only for about 10 months a year. He has to take furloughs on his own time, and he has to pay for his own uniforms, whereas the Navy man draws a substantial clothing allowance. Army and Navy pay increases with the time spent in service, regardless of increase in rank, but merchant-marine pay is static and those seemingly stratospheric bonuses apply only in a war zone. There are countless other cash benefits for the Army and Navy man which are denied to his fellows on the merchant ship—free postage, reduced travel rates, lower amusement prices, subsistence and rental allowances, lower insurance premiums.

The seaman has no dependency allowances, and his insurance applies only while he is aboard ship. If he breaks a leg while off articles, he has to pay for his own treatment, but the Navy and Army man's policy is good anywhere and any time. The most obvious injustices, however, involve medical attention. Wives of Navy men below the rank of petty officer, third class, for instance, pay nothing for their confinement, but the seaman shells out the full price to private doctors for the delivery of his baby.

Injured members of the merchant marine are cared for adequately by the United States Public Health Service, but on a somewhat limited basis. If a man is once discharged from one of these hospitals as cured, he must come back within 2 months if further treatments are needed or pay for it himself. But

Army and Navy men are guaranteed perpetual medical care without a cent of cost. Dependents of merchant seamen killed receive a flat sum of \$5,000—no more. But the widow of a Navy man killed receives a lifetime pension if she remains unmarried—a sum that averages from three to six times more than the total possible for a seaman's widow. For compensation allowances merchant seamen must be totally and permanently disabled. But the Navy man draws his compensation for any degree of physical injury, and can supplement his pension by working at a civilian job.

Figures compiled by Commodore Telfair Knight, United States Maritime Commission, of the War Shipping Administration, showed the average income of a Navy seaman, first class, and an ordinary seaman were about the same at the end of a year. Citing all the foregoing financial facts in a plea for a fair deal, Commodore Knight remarked in an open letter to the American Legion: "The commonly accepted opinion that merchant seamen are too well paid is thus seen to be a myth."

Myth or not, the evidence available strongly supports the growing feeling that the men who delivered the goods have had a raw deal.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Judge Schuyler Otis Bland, Senator George Radcliffe, Congressman Bailey, Generals Eisenhower and MacArthur, and many other fair-minded men and women have recently been outspoken in their support of the merchant marine. In Hollywood, Clark Gable, back home after long service with the Army Air Corps, is already at work on his new picture—a merchant-marine story tentatively called *The Big Shore Leave*. Pat O'Brien and Rudy Vallee are west coast representatives in a new organization for merchant seamen, and elsewhere in the Nation there is a hopeful attitude in editorial opinions, vox-pop letters, and the activities of various private and governmental agencies.

The men of the merchant marine are confident the American people will not let them down. They have fought the war, too, in their own way, without squawk. They have delivered the guns and tanks and planes. They took GI Joe to war and they'll bring him home again.

It's about time they got a break.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. Aiken] may be excused from attendance upon the sessions of the Senate during the remainder of this week.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the consent of the Senate is granted.

AMENDMENT OF THE BONNEVILLE PROJECT ACT

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Calendar No. 468, House bill 2690, to amend the Bonneville Project Act.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I not only have no objection to the bill, but I very much hope it may be passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 2690) to amend the Bonneville Project Act, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF MIDSHIPMEN FROM THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, there are two or three bills on the calendar which

were passed over on a previous call of the calendar; on one occasion because of my absence and on another occasion because of an objection made by one Senator.

I now move that the Senate proceed to consider Calendar No. 238, Senate bill 130, to increase the number of midshipmen allowed at the United States Naval Academy from the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 130) to increase the number of midshipmen allowed at the United States Naval Academy from the District of Columbia, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with an amendment at the end of the bill to add sections 2 and 3, so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the act entitled "An act to increase the number of midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy," approved December 20, 1917 (40 Stat. 420), as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out the words "and five for the District of Columbia" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "and fifteen for the District of Columbia."

Sec. 2. The increase in appointments provided in this act shall be accomplished by the appointment of not more than five during each of the years 1946 and 1947.

Sec. 3. The first sentence of section 1517 of the Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows: "Candidates allowed for congressional districts and for Territories must be actual residents of the districts or Territories, respectively, from which they are nominated; and candidates allowed for the District of Columbia must have been actual residents of said District for not less than 5 years immediately prior to their nomination."

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, for some time past the District of Columbia has been treated shamefully in the matter of the number of individuals it is entitled to send to the Naval Academy. I think the number is only three. There are several States which have very much less population than the District of Columbia, which are entitled to 15 appointees, 5 for each Senator and 5 for the Representative in Congress. The bill seeks to remedy that grave injustice.

For the RECORD I will enumerate some of the States in which the population is less than that of the District of Columbia: Arizona, 499,000; Delaware, 266,000; Nevada, 110,000; New Mexico, 531,000; Wyoming, 250,000.

I am sure there can be no reasonable objection to the bill, and I ask that it be passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the first committee amendment.

The first committee amendment was, on page 1, after line 9, to add a new section, as follows:

Sec. 2. The increase in appointments provided in this act shall be accomplished by the appointment of not more than five during each of the years 1946 and 1947.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 2 to add a new section, as follows:

Sec. 3. The first sentence of section 1517 of the Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows: "Candidates allowed for con-

gressional districts and for Territories must be actual residents of the districts or Territories, respectively, from which they are nominated; and candidates allowed for the District of Columbia must have been actual residents of said District for not less than 5 years immediately prior to their nomination."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DISCHARGE OF MIDSHIPMEN BECAUSE OF UNSATISFACTORY CONDUCT OR APTITUDE

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to consider Calendar No. 506, Senate bill 1064.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The title of the bill will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 1064) to authorize the discharge of midshipmen from the United States Naval Academy by the Secretary of the Navy because of unsatisfactory conduct or aptitude.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I desire to make a brief explanation of the bill. My colleague the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], who was one of the Board of Visitors at the Naval Academy this spring, is likewise interested in this bill, and particularly interested since the matter was called to his attention and to the attention of other members of the Board of Visitors when we were at the Naval Academy.

The purpose of the bill is to require the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, whenever he determines that the conduct of any midshipman is unsatisfactory or that any midshipman has demonstrated that he possesses insufficient aptitude for becoming a commissioned officer in the naval service, to submit to the Secretary of the Navy a full report of such determination and of the facts upon which it is based. If, after according such midshipman an opportunity to examine such report and to submit a written statement thereon, the Secretary of the Navy shall deem the Superintendent's determination reasonable and well founded, upon the basis of such report and statement, he may, at his discretion, discharge such midshipman from the Naval Academy.

Under existing law, a midshipman can be discharged for academic deficiency but it is impossible to take such action in the case of unsatisfactory conduct without a recommendation for outright dismissal. The majority of midshipmen's conduct cases at the Naval Academy are those in which the demerits assigned exceed the limited number, or offenses in which the individuals involved exhibit disregard of regulations for the routine and discipline of the Academy. Only in rare instances is actual moral turpitude or a serious military offense involved which warrants the extreme recommendation for outright dismissal, carrying the far-reaching stigma that accompanies such termination of service connection. Under existing law, however, the Superintendent has no alternative other than the recommendation of dismissal in accordance with the act of Congress approved April 9, 1906.

If the present bill is enacted, a midshipman would be discharged from the Naval Academy for academic deficiency, unsatisfactory conduct, inaptitude for the naval service. Midshipmen would be dismissed only in rare instances involving actual moral turpitude or a serious military offense.

This year there were three boys who purchased the examination papers in advance of the day of the examination. In some way they were able to contact the stenographer or typist or person who made up the examination papers, and sold them among themselves. Of course the Superintendent took steps to dismiss them. The slow process of getting final action permitted the men to remain around the school and spend their time visiting Senators and Representatives to intercede for them and bring the proper amount of pressure to keep them in the school. It is a very unwholesome situation, and dangerous to the discipline of the school. This bill gives the accused all the rights he now has. He can appeal to the Secretary of the Navy and have a hearing, but it eliminates the necessity of having the President take final action.

I hope the bill will be passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1064) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy shall, whenever he determines that the conduct of any midshipman is unsatisfactory or that any midshipman has demonstrated that he possesses insufficient aptitude for becoming a commissioned officer in the naval service, submit to the Secretary of the Navy in writing a full report of such determination and of the facts on which it is based. If, after according such midshipman an opportunity to examine such report and to submit a written statement thereon, the Secretary of the Navy shall deem the Superintendent's determination reasonable and well founded upon the basis of such report and statement, he may, in his discretion, discharge such midshipman from the Naval Academy.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS OF RESIDENTS OF GUAM

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, there is on the calendar a bill in which the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] is very much interested, and which was passed over at his suggestion. I refer to Calendar No. 439, Senate bill 1139. He and I have been in conference with members of the committee, and I believe that the matter has been adjusted satisfactorily to all concerned. The bill relates to claims of residents of Guam.

I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 1139, Calendar No. 439.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 1139) for the relief of the residents of Guam through the settlement of meritorious claims.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with amendments, in section 2, on page 4, line 8, after the word "Pay", to insert "and"; and in the same line, after the word "subsistence", to strike out the comma and the words "and transportation", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purpose of granting immediate relief to the residents of Guam by the prompt settlement of meritorious claims arising in Guam, the Secretary of the Navy, and such other officer or officers as the Secretary of the Navy may designate for such purposes and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, are hereby authorized to appoint a claims commission or commissions, each composed of one or more officers of the Navy or the Marine Corps, to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, and make payments of amounts determined as just compensation, where accepted by the claimant in full satisfaction and in final settlement, of claims for damage or injury occurring in Guam, including claims of insured but excluding claims of subrogees, on account of damage to or loss or destruction of public property, both real and personal, or on account of damage to or loss or destruction of private property, both real and personal (or personal injury or death), of residents of Guam, including claims for damage to or loss or destruction of personal property bailed to the Government and claims for damages incident to use and occupation of real property, whether under a lease, express or implied, or otherwise, when such damage, loss, destruction, or injury is the result of or incident to hostilities or hostile occupation, or is caused by or incident to noncombat activities of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps forces or individual members thereof, including military and civilian employees thereof, where the amount of such claim does not exceed \$5,000: *Provided*, That no claim shall be considered by such commissions unless presented within one year after the occurrence of the accident or the incident or engagement out of which such claim arises, except that claims arising out of accidents, incidents, or engagements, after December 6, 1941, but prior to the first day of the month following enactment of his act, may be presented at any time prior to the expiration of one year after the latter date: *Provided further*, That any such settlements made by such commissions shall be subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe and may, in cases where the amount exceeds \$2,500 but does not exceed \$5,000, be subject to the approval of such commanding or other officer of the Navy or Marine Corps forces, as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe; and the Secretary of the Navy shall have authority, if he deems any claim in excess of \$5,000 to be meritorious, to certify such amount as may be found to be just and reasonable thereon to Congress as a legal claim for payment out of appropriations that may be made by Congress therefor, together with a brief statement of the character of such claim, the amount claimed, and the amount allowed: *Provided further*, That no claim of any person who has voluntarily aided an enemy of the United States, or of any national of any country at war with the United States, or of an ally of such enemy country, except when the local military commander or his designee shall determine that such national was at the time of the damage or injury and still is friendly to the United States, shall be allowed under this act: *Provided further*, That any such settlements made by such commissions under the authority of this act shall be final and conclusive for all purposes, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary.

SEC. 2. In the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy or his designees, settlements of claims under section 1 of this act shall be made by reimbursement in kind from available Government property stores and services and/or out of the appropriation current at the time of settlement, for "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel."

SEC. 3. Insofar as the claims of residents of Guam arising in Guam are concerned, this act is in lieu of all other provisions of law authorizing settlement of war-damage claims by the agencies of the United States Government, but shall otherwise be supplementary to, and not in lieu of, all other provisions of law authorizing consideration, ascertainment, adjustment, determination, or payment of claims by the Secretary of the Navy.

SEC. 4. Claims of the type described in section 1 hereof on account of damage to or loss or destruction of property, both real and personal, or personal injury or death of any person, caused by Coast Guard forces, or individual members, including military personnel and civilian employees thereof, or otherwise incident to activities of such forces, arising at any time while the Coast Guard shall be operating as a part of the Navy may be considered, ascertained, adjusted, determined, and paid in the manner in this act provided for the settlement of Navy and Marine Corps claims: *Provided*, That no claims on account of damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by Coast Guard forces or individual members thereof, or otherwise incident to the activities of such forces, shall be considered, ascertained, adjusted, determined, or paid under the provisions of this act at any time when the Coast Guard shall be operating under the Treasury Department.

SEC. 5. This act shall not apply to claims of persons not permanent residents of Guam, or to claims not arising in Guam.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Ohio to explain the amendments which he and I have proposed to the bill, and also present his view.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I shall explain the amendments. I previously objected to the bill on several grounds.

In the first place, the bill, as originally drafted, proposed to authorize the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to settle claims for loss of property from Japanese action or from the action of our own Army and Navy; also claims for personal injury or death resulting from such activity. It was not very clear to me whether it intended to create a legal liability for which the United States was assuming responsibility or not.

I discussed the matter with the Judge Advocate General of the Navy and studied the bill. In my opinion all it does is to authorize the Navy to settle certain claims. There is no legal obligation on the Department to do so. We have excluded claims for personal injury and death. So far as I know, we have never recognized the responsibility of the United States Government for claims for personal injury or death resulting from war. We do not even recognize the claims of our own soldiers. I do not believe that we should recognize the claims of people killed in the Philippine Islands. So at my suggestion that feature was eliminated so far as the discretionary power of the Navy is concerned.

Under the terms of the bill the Navy Department can settle claims up to \$2,500 on the ground. It can settle claims up to \$5,000 on the approval of the Secre-

tary of the Navy. Any claims for property damage in excess of \$5,000 must be sent to Congress in the form of a claims bill, to be passed upon by the Congress.

I agreed that that provision might also cover claims for personal injury or death. Such claims cannot be settled, but if they are considered meritorious, they may be recommended to Congress for settlement. I do not believe that we have in any way tied our hands. We may decide not to recognize claims for personal injury or death if we wish to do so.

The effect of the amendments is to take from the bill the settlement of claims for personal injury and death as a discretionary matter, and require such claims to come to Congress. They can be presented to Congress, anyway. Personally, I would prefer a clear statement of what legal liability we are assuming; but I realize that the Guam situation is a special and peculiar situation. Residents of Guam are largely almost wards of the United States. They have no self-government. The Navy governs Guam practically as an arbitrary ruler. I think the method proposed, by which we give the Navy Department discretion to settle claims up to a certain amount, and recommend to Congress the settlement of certain other claims, is perhaps the best method of dealing with that problem. I do not regard the bill as a precedent for settlement of claims in the Philippine Islands, or in any other part of the Territories of the United States.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I concur in what the Senator from Ohio has said, and I commend him for the assistance which he has rendered the committee in calling attention to the subject matter which has led to the amendments. He has been very helpful.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I offer the amendments, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendments offered by the Senator from Ohio will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, line 4, after the comma and before the word "of", it is proposed to insert "including waiver of any claims against the War Damage Corporation," and in the same line, after the word "damage", it is proposed to strike out "or injury."

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, line 9, after the word "personal", it is proposed to strike out the comma and the words "or personal injury or death."

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, line 14, before the word "destruction", it is proposed to insert "or", and in the same line, after the word "destruction", it is proposed to strike out "or injury."

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 3, line 11, after "\$5,000", it is proposed to insert a comma and the words "or any claims for death or personal injury to residents of Guam arising under the conditions herein set forth as a basis for property-damage claims."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the report (No. 442) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The purpose of the bill is to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Navy to appoint claims commissions for the purpose of considering, ascertaining, adjusting, determining, and settling claims of the residents of Guam for damage arising from combat on the island, covering the periods of the Japanese invasion and our reconquest, to settle claims arising from the noncombat activities of our forces on the island and from the noncombat activities of the Japanese forces while they were in occupation. Such settlement may be made either in kind or by payment of a monetary award.

The affairs of Guam have been administered in the interests of the naval station and the native inhabitants have been considered wards of the Navy. Thus, the United States has a definite responsibility to protect the inhabitants of the island. The Japanese invasion and occupation resulted in extensive damage to private property on the island. Further damage resulted from our reconquest. As a result of the two periods of combat and the actions of the Japanese occupying force during the interim, the people of Guam have suffered extensively, and it is believed that immediate steps should be taken to alleviate their suffering. The fairest, most equitable, and most immediate method of achieving this end would be through the early settlement of claims for damages arising in the period since December 6, 1941, and caused by the activities of the Japanese and American military forces.

Since Guam is at present an integral part of combat operations, it is not feasible to have other Government agencies operating within the island. For that reason it is proposed that the Navy be authorized to settle the damage claims referred to.

The good will of the islanders toward the Navy was responsible for no small part of the comparative ease with which reconquest took place and moreover was responsible for many of the difficulties of the Japanese on the island. It is believed that a prompt settlement of damage claims will result in the rebuilding and augmenting of that good will.

The bill is modeled upon Public Law 39 (73rd Cong.), under which the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to appoint claims commissions for the settlement of noncombat claims in foreign countries.

The bill provides that—

"(a) Claims must be presented within 1 year after the occurrence of the accident or the incident or the engagement out of which the claim arises, except that claims arising after December 6, 1941, but prior to the first day of the month following enactment of this act, may be presented at any time prior to the expiration of 1 year after the latter date.

"(b) Claims which do not exceed \$5,000 may be paid under regulations approved by the Secretary of the Navy. Claims in excess of \$5,000 may be certified to Congress as a legal claim for payment out of appropriations that may be made by Congress therefor.

"(c) Claims of persons who have voluntarily aided an enemy of the United States may not be paid.

"(d) Settlements made under authority of this act shall be final and conclusive.

"(e) Settlements may be made by reimbursement in kind from available Government property stores or services and/or out of naval appropriations current at the time of settlement.

"(f) The act shall not apply to claims of persons not permanent residents of Guam or to claims not arising in Guam."

The committee understands that the town of Agana, the largest on the island, is a complete wreck and that the Army and the Navy have already built a number of villages and schoolhouses for the natives. The committee were informed that the Army and Navy had taken over a large part of the best lands in the island for military purposes; that it will be necessary to retain some of these lands permanently for Army and Navy installations, and that the Navy Department will recommend enactment of additional legislation authorizing the conveyance of some lands now owned by the Government to the natives, in order that they may provide for their own subsistence.

It is not possible at this time to make a worth-while estimate of the cost to the Government if the bill is enacted. It is believed, however, that the cost will be relatively small, as construction is cheap on the island, and Army and Navy personnel located there have already begun the task of reconstruction.

In the future, this island will become one of the most important United States naval and air bases in the Pacific. Its people have been loyal wards of the United States. The committee believe that the enactment of the bill is just and warranted, that it will be helpful in retaining the good will of these people in the future, and that it will be a sound investment in our future security.

The bill was introduced at the request of the Navy Department and has been cleared by the Bureau of the Budget.

NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, this week, October 7 to 13, inclusive, has been decreed by an act of Congress and proclaimed by President Truman as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week. I cannot let the premier observance of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week pass without offering my tribute to those who successfully introduced and pressed to a conclusion this splendid humanitarian idea.

There can be no question as to the need for establishing such national observance. For many years prior to this war our Nation wastefully expended or ignored its own manpower. We know that to be true when it is considered that, on an average, each year prior to Pearl Harbor some 800,000 of our citizens became permanently disabled, in varying degrees, in industry alone, and—sad to relate—many of them were thrown upon the human scrap pile, or termed “non-feasible for rehabilitation.”

We know, from investigations of various congressional committees, that it has been well established that there are today more than 26,000,000 physically handicapped citizens of this Nation. Only last week Millard W. Rice, National Service Director, Disabled American Veterans, stated that 2,500,000 were permanently disabled.

On the industrial front, we find that approximately 3,500,000 have been disabled through injuries incurred during the great stress of our tremendous war-production effort.

We cannot ignore this condition. A large segment of our population demands special consideration. They cannot be permitted to wither on the vine for lack of opportunity to earn their way in competition with those who are able-bodied.

So I wish for National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week the great success it deserves, and hope that Gov-

ernment, industry, and the public will thus be aroused so as to recognize their obligation to these willing but unfortunately disabled workers. The record made by the physically handicapped during this war entitles them to such recognition and is, in fact, one of the brightest pages of our achievement. Their production, when properly placed in suitable employment, equaled and often excelled that of the nonhandicapped. Their record of absenteeism was infinitely superior to that of the average nonhandicapped worker, and their injury record showed that, being already physically handicapped, they were, as a class, far more cautious and less liable to further injury, than those who have never been disabled.

My distinguished colleague from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] is deserving of the thanks of the Senate for having sponsored National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week. Paul A. Strachan, president, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, should also be commended because this was his idea, and I can attest to the diligence with which he pursued it. Mr. Strachan, himself 85 percent physically disabled, is to be congratulated upon the fine work of himself and his federation in thus bringing to the attention of the Congress a means whereby our physically handicapped citizens will undoubtedly benefit immeasurably.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record at this point as a part of my remarks an article entitled “Give Paul a Hand,” written by Thomas L. Stokes and published in the Washington Daily News of October 8, 1945. Mr. Stokes is a distinguished newspaper writer. This article is very appropriate at this particular time, because it refers very effectively to the subject of the observance of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

GIVE PAUL A HAND (By Thomas L. Stokes)

There's a long, tall, gangling fellow about this town, blessed with amazing and persistent energy despite physical handicaps. He won't let people alone because of something he's got in his mind and heart.

He might be called a lobbyist, but of the better and commendable type in the field of human welfare.

This is Paul A. Strachan's big week, and the big week for those he represents.

It is National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, so decreed by an act of Congress and proclaimed by President Truman. Paul Strachan is responsible for this week's being set aside to enlist interest in the millions of physically handicapped in the country. It will be observed annually from now on. He is responsible also for the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, of which he is president and dynamo.

Getting a week set aside nationally and officially was a job that took him 3½ years. It was his idea. He went at it by himself. He enlisted Representative JERRY VOORHIS (Democrat, California) and Senator HARLEY M. KILGORE (Democrat, West Virginia), who introduced resolutions in House and Senate. Then he started button-holing other Members. He's the greatest buttonholer you ever saw, and once he gets hold of your lapel he doesn't let go soon or easy.

The resolution, approved by Congress, was signed by President Truman August 11, this year. Afterward the President issued a proclamation specifying that during this week, October 7-13, “appropriate ceremonies are to be held throughout the Nation, the purpose of which will be to enlist public support for and interest in the employment of otherwise qualified but physically handicapped workers.”

There are millions of them in the country normally.

Observance of this week for the first time this year is particularly timely. It serves to call our attention as a nation, to the hundreds of thousands who are handicapped, in one way or another, from service of their country in the war, disabled veterans.

War plants took a toll as well as the war.

Helping all these citizens to readapt themselves to a place in our society—in business, industry, agriculture, the professions—is a national responsibility, a State responsibility, and a community responsibility.

The physically handicapped contributed to the war program, too, by finding jobs in plants to help relieve the manpower shortage.

Many remarkable, and almost miraculous, readjustments have been made. What can be done is no better exemplified than by Paul Strachan himself. Once a successful businessman, he was incapacitated by a long illness from which he emerged with complete loss of his hearing as well as other marks. For a time he was active in the labor movement.

Then he got the idea of trying to help others who were physically handicapped. Three years ago he started the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, which now has lodges all over the country.

He is tireless, indefatigable. Early every morning he is down at his little office. All day he is busy at his numerous chores, getting out mail and tending to the details of his organization. All day he's busy at his job, visiting Members of Congress and officials at Government agencies charged with rehabilitation. He is responsible for a congressional investigation going on now into the problem of the physically handicapped to establish a better coordinated Federal program. A skillful writer, he turns out his own copy, and he is an eloquent speaker. Give Paul Strachan a big hand this week.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. HILL. I move that the Senate proceed to consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting several nominations, and withdrawing a nomination, which nominating messages were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, and nomination withdrawn, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

William C. Mathes, of California, to be United States district judge for the southern district of California, vice Ralph E. Jenney, deceased; and

Edgar H. Rossbach, of New Jersey, to be United States attorney for the district of New Jersey, vice Charles M. Phillips, resigned.

By Mr. WAGNER, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

Brig. Gen. Thomas Henry Green (lieutenant colonel, Judge Advocate General's Department), Army of the United States, for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States as The Judge Advocate General, with the rank of major general, for a period of 4 years from December 1, 1945, vice Maj. Gen. Myron Cady Cramer, The Judge Advocate General, whose term of office expires November 30, 1945.

By Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

Joseph A. Bell, for appointment as administrative officer, Philadelphia Branch, Research and Statistics Division, Philadelphia, Pa., under the provisions of section 10 (a) (3) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended;

George Robert Stephens, for appointment as professor of English at the United States Military Academy, in the Regular Army of the United States;

Sundry officers for appointment, by transfer, in the Regular Army of the United States; and

Sundry officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States.

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

Watson B. Miller, of Maryland, to be Federal Security Administrator.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will proceed to state the business on the Executive Calendar.

TREATIES

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read Executive D (79th Cong., 1st sess.), a convention between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income, signed at Washington on April 16, 1945; and Executive E (79th Cong., 1st sess.), a convention between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on the estates of deceased persons, signed at Washington on April 16, 1945.

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent that the treaties be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the treaties will be passed over.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION—NOMINATION PASSED OVER

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Raymond S. McKeough, of Illinois, to be a member of the United States Maritime Commission for a term of 6 years.

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent that the nomination be passed over, and I wish to advise the Senate that it is the intention to proceed with the consideration of the nomination on Thursday.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination will be passed over.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Paul A. Hankins, of Illinois, to be Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of F. Shirley Wilcox to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Indiana.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

POSTMASTERS

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Lowell B. Mason, of Illinois, to be Federal Trade Commissioner for an unexpired term of 7 years.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

THE NAVY

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of George W. Calver to be medical director in the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral, for temporary service.

Mr. WALSH. I ask unanimous consent that the nomination be confirmed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

POSTMASTERS

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry additional nominations of postmasters.

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent that the additional postmaster nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of all confirmations of this day.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

RECESS TO THURSDAY

Mr. HILL. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon on Thursday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Thursday, October 11, 1945, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate October 9 (legislative day of October 2), 1945:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The following named persons to be foreign-service officers of class 1, secretaries in the diplomatic service, and consuls general of the United States of America:

Leland B. Morris, of Pennsylvania.
Willys R. Peck, of California.

THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Thomas M. Madden, of New Jersey, to be United States district judge for the district of New Jersey, vice John Boyd Avis, deceased.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate October 9 (legislative day of October 2), 1945:

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Paul A. Hankins to be Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

F. Shirley Wilcox to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Indiana.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Lowell B. Mason to be Federal Trade Commissioner for the unexpired term of 7 years from September 26, 1942.

IN THE NAVY

APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY FOR TEMPORARY SERVICE

George W. Calver to be a medical director in the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral, for temporary service to continue while serving as medical officer in attendance on the Congress.

POSTMASTERS

ARKANSAS

Eula E. Gardner, Bee Branch.
James F. Yates, Caneyhill.
Della E. Stripling, Center Ridge.
Will W. Clayton, Delaplaine.
Joe H. Webb, Egypt.
Olive Wixson Ford, Fisher.
Joseph A. Schnitzer, Fort Smith.
Doris L. Crank, Garland.
Etta M. Poston, Gilmore.
Hendrix Williams, Grubbs.
Rena M. Stout, Hattiesville.
Hattie A. Beasley, Hiwassee.
Myrtle V. Martin, McKamie.
John Louis Robinson, New Blaine.
Charles F. Smith, Oden.
Madie C. Duncan, Ogden.
James O. Carter, Omaha.
Graydon E. Bone, Oxford.
Virgil I. Cragar, Perry.
James G. Royer, Pleasant Plains.
Myrtle Kirk, Poplar Grove.
Anna McCall, Portia.
Robert F. Godfrey, Pyatt.
Irene Morgan, Roland.
Ethel L. Powell, Round Pond.
John Franklin Neal, Rudy.
J. Allan Richardson, Sidney.
Ruth V. Gibson, Summers.
Ralph McDonald, Weldon.
Henry M. Lambert, Winthrop.

FLORIDA

Dora L. Kixmiller, Anastasia.
Francis I. Warttig, Anna Maria.
Truby B. Pinholster, Brookier.
Willis C. Preston, Cypress.
Belle K. Smith, Edgewater.
Ruby McL. Floyd, Elkton.
Lillie Foy, Ellenton.
Ruth C. Owens, Eustis.
Leona M. Mercer, Hosford.
Ethel Cox, Intercession City.
Onnie Lou Carr, Lemturner.
Vivian Prouty, Lockhart.
Mary E. Pryor, Mary Esther.
Edythe E. Parker, McDavid.
William F. LaRoche, Merritt Island.
John R. Moseley, Milligan.
J. Harry Hilldale, Oak Hill.
Harry F. Wells, O'Brien.
John M. Hamlin, Osprey.
Myrtle L. Duggar, Panacea.
Gussie White, Pinetta.
William D. Thomas, Samoset.

Clifford H. Meigs, Shalimar.
Vera G. Bingham, Silver Springs.
Mary Louisa Gormley, South Daytona.
Robert H. Albury, Tavernier.
Elizabeth M. Porter, Valrico.
Archie A. Wadsworth, Wimauma.
Enoch S. Maddock, Windermere.
Clifford A. Flood, Yulee.

MAINE

Lauren F. Kelley, Belgrade.
John H. Watterson, Blaine.
Julia D. Wells, Brownfield.
Edith M. Bradbury, East Brownfield.
Eva F. Sanborn, East Sebago.
Nettie L. Towle, Enfield.
Egline Plourd, Frenchville.
Elsie A. Davis, Greenwood Mountain.
Alfred E. Crabtree, Hancock.
Merle R. Snell, Kents Hill.
Adelaide Walker Lister, Locke Mills.
Pauline E. Higgins, Manset.
Charlotte F. Robbins, McKinley.
Charles F. Huff, Orrs Island.
Frank D. Fournier, St. David.
Cora B. Means, Sedgwick.
Herman L. Sawyer, Steuben.
Fred L. Ludwig, Washington.
Vance A. Lincoln, Wayne.
Daisy M. Littlefield, Webhannet.

MINNESOTA

Arnie N. Sellman, Almeland.
Jack E. Essila, Angora.
Louis I. Westby, Avoca.
Rose C. McFarland, Bena.
Helmer J. Hedberg, Bock.
Arthur Lanfel, Brooks.
Anna M. Albertson, Brookston.
Lucille R. Gallagher, Cedar.
Ellsworth T. Swanson, Crystal Bay.
Alfred V. Benson, Danvers.
Dora H. Halbert, Halma.
Garnett W. Hines, Hines.
Lyle M. Smith, Holloway.
John S. Easter, Humboldt.
Berniece Bales, Huntley.
George W. Cameron, Jr., Invergrove.
Viola P. Johnson, Jacobson.
Doris E. Gagnon, Jenkins.
Alfred Sletta, La Salle.
Hilda Hammer, Leoneth.
Alfred H. Roloff, Lynd.
Evelyn L. Wilson, Mahtowa.
Clarence H. Guetzkow, Mayer.
Clarence T. Newhouse, Mandota.
Louise R. Reinarz, Mizpah.
Anna G. Lechner, North Redwood.
Esther J. Finden, Oak Park.
Ida B. Mattson, Ormsby.
Frank W. Hill, Ostrander.
Harry B. Roth, Plato.
Fred C. Meyers, Porter.
Celia G. Hickman, Randolph.
Otto C. Kunkel, Rapidan.
Clarence M. Breneman, Ray.
Clarence Mielke, Richville.
Herman J. Weis, Roscoe.
Frank B. Klein, St. Bonifacius.
Clara E. Bloms, St. Michael.
Christie A. Ahles, St. Vincent.
John P. McGillin, Stillwater.
Vernice C. Heutmaker, Victoria.
August C. Ewert, Waldorf.
Clifford J. Newgard, Waltham.
Otto H. Koetke, Walters.
Ada V. Erlandson, Warba.
Dwight M. Backman, Whalan.

MONTANA

Edana F. Boschert, Ballantine.
Norman M. Spangelo, Box Elder.
Elizabeth McCormick, Clydepark.
Mina B. Madsen, Dagmar.
Joshua E. Patterson, Edgar.
Ruth M. Atkins, Gallatin Gateway.
Charles L. Gorman, Havre.
Emma M. Shults, Inverness.
Esther E. Leigh, Ismay.
Clarence J. Morgan, Judith Gap.
Marion Coates, Martinsdale.

Leslie N. Field, Melstone.
Joyce C. Dickson, Neilhart.
Kathryn E. Auclair, Paradise.
F. Reese Puckett, Peerless.
William L. Marsh, Roy.
Eunice N. Skinner, Simms.
Alerta K. Bradbury, Willow Creek.

NORTH DAKOTA

Irwin E. Welton, Bantry.
Hannah M. Fedje, Barton.
Alice Jacobson, Benedict.
Mary Fritz, Bowesmont.
Irene Miller, Burlington.
Joyce E. Murray, Cayuga.
John Fiske, Colfax.
Veva M. Fosnes, Emerado.
Lottie Posey, Glenfield.
William F. Stone, Knox.
Oliver M. Sproule, Manvel.
Elizabeth L. Stahl, McGregor.
William F. Henger, Mooreton.
Harold D. Ward, Palermo.
Grant O. Perry, Plaza.
Robert O. Johnson, Sutton.
Edna W. Dewerff, Wheatland.

OREGON

Anna J. Schatz, Adams.
Eula M. Easley, Bates.
Emma L. Saling, Beaver.
Don C. Meyer, Blue River.
Blanche E. White, Corbett.
Gladys D. Holverson, Crescent Lake.
Hazel V. Graham, Cutler City.
Mae E. St. Helen, Donald.
Elsie E. Campbell, Eagle Creek.
Harriet A. Zumbun, Fort Klamath.
Edith T. George, Goble.
Richard E. Tozier, Helix.
Emma M. C. Breshears, Lexington.
Harold M. Foster, Lorane.
Charles M. Cox, Lowell.
Anna Tohl, Manzanita.
Connie Hanner, Murphy.

PENNSYLVANIA

Le Roy A. Starr, Adamsdale.
Nancy F. Skinner, Adrian.
Jennie B. Fox, Aitch.
Alma V. Lewis, Alverda.
Paul J. Kline, Arcadia.
Eva M. Weller, Aristes.
Harold F. Herr, Bausman.
Ethna L. Crowe, Bear Lake.
George E. Anderson, Berkshire Heights.
Edna P. Thompson, Bigler.
Leslie May Trimble, Birmingham.
Edmund B. Kling, Blairs Mills.
Emma A. Murray, Boalsburg.
Stuart E. Shearer, Braeburn.
Helen M. McGovern, Branch Dale.
Gail Wood, Brave.
Helen Preksta, Cadogan.
Oliver W. Gehris, Center Valley.
Marshall Troutman, Clearville.
Sarah A. Dermody, Damascus.
James H. Ople, Donaldson.
M. Olive Carberry, Dudley.
George V. Butz, East Texas.
Elizabeth Hresko, Eckley.
Elizabeth McC. Seese, Ehrenfeld.
Lettie C. Reese, Exton.
Faye E. Zahniser, Fleming.
John J. Mohr, Fogelsville.
Mary E. Spangler, Frank.
Francis O. Todd, Georgetown.
Arthur Bagshaw, Glenloch.
Louise E. Rosencrance, Greeley.
Beatrice Boyle, Harwood Mines.
Marie J. Suain, Hazel Hurst.
L. Chester Stevens, Hustontown.
Nellie K. Bistline, Ickesburg.
Mary E. R. Martin, Indiana.
Gladys I. Innerst, Jacobus.
Ruth Dalton, James City.
Maude C. Alexander, Julian.
Adeline G. Kokinda, Junedale.
Edna M. Albright, Kempton.
Annie V. Lefever, Kirkwood.
Erwin A. Deming, Lake Ariel.
Alfred E. Vouaux, Lake Como.

Charles G. Matz, Landingville.
Charles A. Dillman, Lavelle.
William Van Tassel, Lawrence.
Mildred G. Kerchner, Lenhartsville.
Jessie I. Snagusk, Llewellyn.
Joseph Verbish, Locustdale.
Lynnford L. Livengood, Manorville.
Susan Danshaw, Maryd.
Ira N. Foust, Mill Creek.
Lorena E. Haws, Monocacy Station.
Helen R. Peck, Morgantown.
Raymond H. Moser, Neffs.
Nettie R. Akens, New Bedford.
Daniel M. Herr, New Providence.
E. Pearl Witherow, Olanta.
Cormac A. Kennedy, Oneida.
Jessie M. Shaffer, Osterburg.
Julia A. O'Hara, Pleasant Mount.
Frances R. Hoover, Railroad.
Edward F. Workman, Reinerton.
Vincent Smith, Riddlesburg.
Marie E. Byers, Rockhill Furnace.
Fred L. Clagett, Rummerfield.
Helen L. Benney, Rutherford Heights.
Charles K. Flook, Salladasburg.
George McConnell, Sandy Lake.
Grace C. Wonsettler, Scenery Hill.
Verna B. Fissel, Shermans Dale.
Ruth Blackmore, Smiths Ferry.
Grace E. Carpenter, Starrucca.
Howard M. Smith, Stillwater.
George J. Yencho, Jr., Sugarloaf.
Joseph D. Roeder, Summit Station.
Anna C. Hiltbeittel, Summeytown.
Martha N. Gingrich, Swatara Station.
George H. Bronson, Sweet Valley.
Harry S. Klose, Swineford.
Jacob B. Hendricks, Trexlertown.
Florence V. Wiley, Uwchland.
Alpha I. Williams, Wallacetown.
Edgar A. Henry, Weatherly.
Marjorie A. K. Crippen, Wells Tannery.
Jane W. Hinkle, West Hickory.
Charles A. Barlok, Whitney.
Ernest C. Smith, Windsor.
Wilmer Stover, Yoe.
Wayne T. Schwartz, York New Salem.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mary K. Ricker, Bath.
Andrew F. Blair, Blairs.
Gladys P. Harrison, Bluffton.
Mary Bates Ratchford, Carlisle.
Lottie W. McCaskill, Cassatt.
William B. Simpson, Catawba.
Martha E. Peebles, Catechee.
Ruth M. Dixon, Cherokee Falls.
Norman B. Williams, Dacusville.
Eunice McKeown, Fort Lawn.
Bessie E. Drawdy, Green Pond.
Rita B. Rentz, Islandton.
Stella H. Grady, Jamestown.
Van C. Oxner, Kinards.
Roy B. Cromer, Lake City.
Delma B. Liddell, Lownesville.
Palmer M. Moore, Lowrys.
Joel T. Massey, Mauldin.
Frank B. Berry, Reevesville.
Benjamin T. Garrett, Six Mile.
May S. Hallman, Ward.
Rosabelle W. Trotti, West Columbia.

TEXAS

Dorothy R. Spande, Adrian.
Jewel D. Eades, Alarreed.
Louise Henicke, Alleyton.
Lillian Meadows Smith, Argyle.
Freeda M. Burkett, Burkett.
Maudie M. Hensley, Chicota.
Ima M. Shannon, Direct.
Ruby E. Page, Doole.
Annie B. Causey, Doucette.
Pearl W. Lee, Driscoll.
Mabel F. Hoover, Friendswood.
Leona B. Dozier, Fulshear.
Edna A. Upton, Gillett.
Lela M. Williams, Girard.
Elizabeth D. Davis, Hardin.
Edna E. Horning, Hartley.
Hattie M. Austin, Ireland.
Vera L. Platzer, League City.

Mary J. Townsend, Leesburg.
Grace B. Shepherd, Leona.
Jannie A. Minton, Lipscomb.
Opal M. Browning, Lohn.
Nettie Stewart, Otey.
Nora E. Yarbrough, Ponder.
Carrie McClure, Port O'Connor.
Katherine Kenner, Powell.
Dillie N. Kimbrell, Rowlett.
Fannie Fuqua, Shiro.
Nannie E. Webb, Simms.
Ida Mae Meador, South Houston.
Lula M. Hassey, Tye.

WEST VIRGINIA

John J. Balassone, Albert.
Edgar D. Combs, Augusta.
Martin D. Welsh, Bakerton.
Nancy R. Browning, Barnabus.
Charles R. Cunningham, Baxter.
Gladys P. Frazier, Beards Fork.
Irma Botkin, Big Chimney.
Mamie P. Maynor, Bluecreek.
James D. Mode, Cinderella.
Mary Leftwich, Coal Fork.
Wilda Y. Shannon, Coalton.
Archie L. Peak, Decota.
Ruby Williams, Drybranch.
John U. Evener, Dunmore.
Maude S. Walker, Fort Ashby.
Jesse P. James, Frametown.
Stanley A. Patton, Gap Mills.
George O. Morris, Gay.
James F. Lewis, Gerrardstown.
Arthur E. Stacey, Glen Ferris.
Arietta J. Allen, Green Spring.
Orville G. Toney, Hansford.
Alice B. Chapman, Hartford.
Shirley L. Diddle, Henderson.
Lillie B. Sharps, Independence.
Vennie B. Coleman, Itmann.
Foster M. Mays, Kenna.
Maurice H. Smith, Killarney.
Lester H. Harman, Kingmont.
Mollie Davis, Lavalette.
Nettie Robinette, McConnell.
Thomas F. Dick, Maitland.
Ruby E. Garten, Meadow Creek.
Clara M. Hall, Miami.
Kathryne Marlow, Palestine.
William A. Thrash, Petroleum.
William Baxter Harvey, Premier.
Edith Graham Eckle, Sandstone.
Harley Z. Moore, Smithburg.
Aubrey J. Bishop, Summerlee.
Marjorie Hamilton, Switzer.
Nancy Sinclair, West Milford.
Lloyd C. Gwinn, Whipple.
Arthur Downing, Wilkinson.
Edison R. Lynch, Wyco.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate October 9 (legislative day of October 2), 1945:

POSTMASTER

George H. Hope to be postmaster at Pembroke in the State of Georgia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Father of all grace, where'er Thy children meet, keep Thy eternal vigil over them; in their highest hopes and greatest sorrows and in all that is deepest in human experience, there faith will have its Olivet and love its Galilee. In the lessons Thou wouldst have us learn, O give

us the wisdom to pursue and the dignity to be calm.

Merciful God, in a world so full of change and confusion, help us to uphold the right and live generously for another's need. Be pleased to hallow our daily work, blessed Lord, and give us the humility and the courage to follow our Master in our daily service as willing instruments from which no touch brings aught but concord and cooperation. In the fulfillment of our obligations we would find the larger freedom and broader understanding that enriches our loyalty to our country. Preserve the lives of our loved ones from harm and their hearts from evil, and at the last take us in perfect peace into the everlasting arms of heavenly love. In our Saviour's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, October 5, 1945, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on Saturday, October 6, 1945, the President approved and signed a bill of the House of the following title:

On October 6, 1945:

H. R. 3951. An act to stimulate volunteer enlistments in the Regular Military and Naval Establishments of the United States.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Gatling, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 90. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Select Committee to Conduct a Study and Investigation of the National Defense Program in Its Relation to Small Business in the United States, House of Representatives, to have printed for its use additional copies of parts 1 and 2 of the hearings on financial problems of small business held before said committee during the current session.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1062. An act to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire at the naval auxiliary air station, Pungo, Norfolk, Va., on February 13, 1945.

TAX BILL

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the tax bill, H. R. 4309, and that the minority or any individual member of the committee may have a similar privilege.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, under previous order of the House I was granted permission to address the House for 45 minutes today. I should like to

have that order vacated, and ask unanimous consent that tomorrow, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day, and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 45 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Speaker, I was heretofore granted permission to address the House today. I request that that order be vacated and ask unanimous consent to address the House for 15 minutes on next Thursday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SAVAGE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include two editorials.

Mr. KOPPELMANN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a statement by Malvina Lindsay on women having a greater voice and part in the affairs of this Government.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a brief editorial.

Mr. KEARNEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a portion of an address by Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Union College.

Mr. ELLIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an editorial.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record.

Mr. ANDERSON of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an address by Harrison S. Robinson on the Central Valley Project, and further to extend his remarks and include a letter.

Mr. PITTENGER (at the request of Mr. KUNKEL) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an article from the Coffee Trade Journal.

Mr. KUNKEL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a poem by Mrs. Helen Hall Bucher.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. OUTLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, at the conclusion of the legislative business of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

GALLUP POLL ON MAJOR ISSUES

Mr. OUTLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[Mr. OUTLAND addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise to give notice that beginning tomorrow morning at 10:30 in the committee room of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds will give consideration to the public-buildings bill, H. R. 4276. The first witness will be the Commissioner of the Public Buildings Administration, Mr. W. E. Reynolds.

In view of the erroneous inferences which have been drawn from newspaper publicity with reference to this measure, I wish to place in the RECORD for the information of the Members and the country a statement which has been submitted by the administrative authorities in connection with the bill. It is as follows:

To understand the extent and limitations of the proposed legislation entitled "An act to provide for the construction of public buildings and for other purposes," it is necessary to consider the supporting data attached hereto. We wish, however, to emphasize the interpretation of the term "eligible project," which is employed in connection with projects outside the District of Columbia. The act of May 25, 1926, requires the Federal Works Administrator and the Postmaster General to submit annually to the Congress a total list of projects outside the District of Columbia eligible for construction. This list includes projects that may not be constructed for many years. It is necessary to emphasize this point, as much misunderstanding has existed in the past. For further emphasis, the fact that a project may be in the report does not mean that we would recommend its construction at this time. It is simply eligible for future construction.

GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I want to read a letter appearing in the Gettysburg (Pa.) Times written by an ex-soldier, now a private citizen, John Cato:

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

DEAR SIR: During the Second World War I was under General Patton. I served with General Patton through France and Germany, and I am proud to have served under such a fine general as General Patton.

General Patton was, and always will be, a soldier's soldier. When the going was tough, and the fighting was rough and dirty, General Patton was always at the front leading us on to new glory and victory.

Therefore, I feel that a great wrong is being done by removing General Patton and allowing such men as John L. Lewis to remain in office.

Ever since the war John L. Lewis has been leading American industries to follow strike after strike.

Whenever our Senators and Congressmen kick men like General Patton out of his command and allow such men as John L. Lewis and his labor union gangsters in office, it is time for a change.

JOHN E. CATO,

Ex-Soldier and Now Private Citizen.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

WENDELL WILLKIE

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Vermont?

There was no objection.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, 1 year ago, on October 8, 1944, the world was shocked to learn of the untimely death of one whose place in history is assured, the Honorable Wendell Willkie, a man whose international influence lives after him, and the loss of whose leadership was not only a national but a world tragedy.

We shall not see his like again. Only once in a generation does God endow an individual with such capacity for leadership, and in our shortsightedness all too often we do not recognize the gift—until too late.

Of Wendell Willkie I say—

Nothing can cover his high fame but heaven; No pyramids set off his memories, But the eternal substance of his greatness—To which I leave him.

THE ATOMIC BOMB—THE OBLIGATION OF CONGRESS

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Vermont?

There was no objection.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, in my humble opinion it is just as impossible for the United States selfishly to try to limit or to monopolize the advancement of science in its investigation and development of the atomic bomb, in order to control the principles involved in its use,

as it would be to try to regulate the sunrise. The futility of an effort to control it is obvious.

The tremendous forward march which scientists have made along this line necessarily involves the beginning of a new era in the use of an energy, for power production and the good of all, long recognized as a possibility but never heretofore harnessed by man. My scientific friends tell me that what has been done is only the alpha of the alphabet and that no man can dream what the omega may be, for they are experimenting in a new field the boundaries of which are not measured, a field so full of promise for accomplishment for future generations that we should do everything in our power to increase rather than to retard opportunity. We should encourage every effort which man may make, wherever he may be, looking toward the perfection of the use of this heretofore unusable energy now qualifiedly under control. Such experimentation will involve, possibly, a method of control of so terrible and devastating an instrument of destruction as is found today in the atomic bomb. Certainly we should not miss this opportunity to protect ourselves. We have no monopoly on the brains of the world.

It therefore follows that the interest of the people is justifiable, and they may be assured that Members of Congress, their representatives, will have the last word in deciding basic questions of policy and governmental structure involving this atomic bomb, not only for this day but for all generations, and will neither evade nor avoid their responsibility.

In this connection I wish to say that the responsibility as sole keeper of the safety and security of and for civilization is too big a burden for any one man, even the President of the United States, to assume or to attempt to carry. He may very well consult Congress, for he should not start something he cannot finish unaided.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Vermont has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the appendix of the RECORD on the subject of the break-down of the London Conference and to include therein an article by Dorothy Thompson on the same subject.

MURRAY FULL EMPLOYMENT BILL

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, we have been favored by visits from delegations, state delegations representing the CIO organizations here, to lobby mainly in favor of the Murray full employment bill. They have a perfect right to do that. I issued my weekly letter this week on the subject. The full employment bill, which I analyzed, and pointed out its alpha, or origin, and its omega, or final end. I did it in response to these lobbying activities.

I am including that letter in my remarks for the edification of my colleagues.

(The letter referred to is as follows:)

MURRAY'S FULL EMPLOYMENT BILL

S. 380, the Full Employment Act of 1945, is both an illusion and a snare. It is an economic mirage painted to create false hopes. When carefully analyzed the bill promises an economic utopia, but it doesn't even attempt to set up the machinery to create this much-to-be-desired utopia. The preamble to the bill expresses a pious purpose to which everyone, employers and employees alike, gladly subscribes. But how is full employment, this desired utopia, to be established and maintained? That is the rub!

From the dawn of civilization to the present time mankind has been misled time and again by false prophets who promised the millennium. Karl Marx, away back when, offered a plan to bring about full employment. He has had his followers. Stalin, Mussolini, Hitler, all followed in the footsteps of Marx. Stalin says—in the Communist Constitution for Russia—"Citizens of the U. S. S. R. have the right to work, the right to receive guaranteed work with payment for their work in accordance with its quantity and quality." Hitler told his followers, "We shall banish want; we shall banish fear. National socialism is the revolution of the common man." Mussolini said, "It is only when private enterprise is inadequate that the state intervenes." Do we want to follow in the footsteps of Italy, Germany, or Russia? Do we want to exchange our conditions, imperfect as they may be, for the conditions that are prevalent today in either Italy, Germany, or Russia—conditions brought about as a result of foil win, false leaders?

THE FATHER OF THE MURRAY BILL

Sir William Beveridge is the direct father of the Murray full employment bill. He is the man that sold our late President on the idea of 60,000,000 jobs, full employment for all. Henry Wallace, Mordecai Ezekiel, and F. D. R. swallowed the full employment bait held out by Beveridge, but ignored or overlooked the hook embedded in the bait. Now our labor leaders, both William Green and Philip Murray, have swallowed the bait, but they also have overlooked the hook. What did Beveridge mean when he said, "The state cannot undertake the responsibility for full employment without full powers. If trade-unions under full employment press wage claims unreasonably, maintenance of a stable price level will become impossible; and wage determination will become a function of the state."

In plain English Beveridge's statement means that workers will be told where they must work, what hours they must work, and what wages they must work for. That is exactly where the followers of Mussolini, of Hitler, and of Stalin finally landed. It happened in Italy, in Germany, in Russia; and it can happen here—if Congress obeys the order contained in the Communist Party statement filed with the Senate Labor Committee, "Congress must adopt this legislation."

THE NATURAL QUESTION

Considering the statement from the Communist Constitution for Soviet Russia guaranteeing full employment for all, and the brazen order of the Communist Party of America given to our Congress, "Congress must adopt this legislation," can there be any question as to what is the Communist Party line on Murray's full employment bill? Should Congress follow the Communist Party line in this matter?

RECONVERSION POLICY

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to include in my re-

marks a letter from a constituent at home.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, it becomes more apparent day by day that the people at home are greatly disturbed over the slow reconversion policy in effect in this country and they are anxiously waiting for something to be done about it. It is high time that those in authority accept the responsibility for straightening out these difficulties which presently confront this Nation. I would like to read this short letter from a constituent:

Well, we are all considerably wrought up over developments of the last few days. Listening to the radio in vain for some strong voice to tell the country that we are not going into a revolution at home; that we are not going to tolerate riots and disorder by self-seeking groups; that we are not going to give the Capitol or the Washington Monument away to any racketeering labor leader; that efforts to choke the Nation into submission will be met with appropriate measures of resistance even to the point of dissolving all organizations urging or even permitting their members to strike against the public interest. But we don't hear such a voice. On the contrary, without exception the men who are supposed to represent the best thought of the Nation keep suggesting with apparent apprehension that unless Congress votes the wage increases demanded we "will have riots and disorder" all over the place. And, to tell the truth, unless somebody goes to bat for law and order and individual rights, I am afraid we will. Are you all mice in Congress? Or must we walk with open eyes straight into inflation and depression and all the calamities that follow?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement on the question of the use of farm products in commercial alcohol.

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution on the question of coal from the city of Fargo, N. Dak.

Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a memorandum on the Philippines by Senator Harry B. Hawes.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that business in order on Calendar Wednesday may be dispensed with this week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

COUNSEL FOR THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Accounts,

I submit a privileged resolution (H. Res. 365), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That until otherwise provided by law, the sum of \$6,500 per annum, payable monthly as compensation to a counsel for the Committee on the Judiciary, to be designated by the chairman of the said committee, and an additional amount not to exceed \$1,000 for necessary travel and subsistence shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives on vouchers authorized by said committee, signed by the chairman thereof, and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, this resolution is a response to an appeal from the Committee on the Judiciary. The Congress, following a favorable recommendation by the Judiciary Committee, delegated power to the Supreme Court to write regulations, and so forth, in reference to the Judicial and Penal Codes.

The Court has already acted on the Judicial Code, and the Congress, as provided in the resolution delegating the power, approved the action of the Court. The Court is now ready with its report on the Penal Code.

The committee says that it will take a long time to examine carefully the recommendations of the Court. A complete analysis will have to be made in regard to the suggested changes.

The committee also pointed out that the Committee on Revision of Laws has reported a bill to revise, codify, and enact into positive law title 18 of the United States Code entitled "Crimes and Criminal Procedure." The committee says that bill must be carefully analyzed.

They have a number of other most important proposals before the committee that will require the work of an attorney. The chairman of the committee, as well as other members of the committee, both majority and minority, appeared before the Committee on Accounts and explained the situation that confronted them. The committee, therefore, ordered this resolution favorably reported.

The fact of the matter is that the Accounts Committee is probably acting in advance insofar as this committee is concerned on the proposed reorganization of the Congress. However, this is a temporary matter, and provisions to restaff this committee as well as other committees of Congress will be taken up at a later date. There is no opposition to this resolution that I know of.

PUBLIC DEBT, INFLATION, PRIORITIES FOR VETERANS TO BUILD HOMES

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, in our anxiety to grant as much tax relief as

possible, we should not overlook the fact that our national debt is \$261,722,708.-115.85 at this time, which carries an annual interest charge of over \$5,000,000.-000, or approximately \$15,000,000 each day. Every dollar paid now on this debt will be equal to the payment of \$2 in the future.

I humbly warn Congress of the strong efforts that are now being made to break down the effective controls that have prevented inflation during the war. If they are broken down, our money loss to the people of this Nation will be equal to our money loss if we had lost the war.

Our fighting men saved our country upon the battle fronts of the world. Let us not permit it to be destroyed by inflation here at home. Their part of the job has been done and done well. Now let us do our part here on the home front just as well.

During the war, workers at war plants were given first priority on materials to build homes. Now that the war is over, let us give first priority to the veterans of this war, who desire to build their own homes and, at the same time, protect them against the speculators and profiteers.

More than 1,400,000 veterans have married during this war and are anxiously awaiting the time when they can build their own modest homes and enjoy the blessings of this great country for which they fought upon the battlefields to preserve.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, after the business of the day and any other special orders, I may address the House for 20 minutes, and I make the same request for Thursday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

SHIP-DISPOSAL BILL

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, when the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries had under discussion the tanker sections of the ship-disposal bill, I requested that the committee's records bear mention of the fact that I am a stockholder in a number of companies who operate tankers.

When I subsequently, on the floor of the House, opposed and voted against the Jackson tanker amendment, I did so because I felt that it discriminated against the tanker industry which, in turn, affects the livelihoods of hundreds, possibly thousands, of citizens in the district I represent. At that time I overlooked mentioning my ownership of stock in the industry. My previous mention of the matter in committee indicates that I had nothing to conceal.

If I committed a sin of omission, I regret it. I trust, however, that my sin was no greater than that of a Member who, owning a farm, advocates and votes farm benefits for his farmer constituents without specifically mentioning his own farm ownership.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

IMMEDIATE ACTION IN DEMOBILIZATION

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I am not at all satisfied with the progress being made by those having charge of releasing men and women from our military units, and I am wondering the reasons behind the statement made by General Hershey, National Director of Selective Service, when he stated at Denver, Colo., on August 21, 1944, and I quote:

We can keep people in the Army about as cheaply as we could create an agency for them when they are out.

Do those in control really desire that our boys be released or do they wish to keep them in service for personal reasons? Is that why our boys are not being demobilized more rapidly?

The dissatisfaction which has resulted from the handling of the present demobilization program certainly justifies Congress in taking immediate action to bring order out of chaos. Mr. Speaker, it is obvious from letters that I have received in my office from both officers and enlisted men that some of our commanding officers do not want men released from their command because they are fearful their rank will be reduced. I vigorously object to the right or authority of any one commanding officer to declare a man essential and irreplaceable, and thereby prevent that man from being discharged within 90 days, regardless of his qualifications for release, including points and other requirements as set forth by the current discharge regulations. It has been proved no man is indispensable.

Mr. Speaker, I have been informed on good authority that our soldiers located in foreign lands are being utilized to reconstruct our allied nations as well as our enemy countries. One specific instance which I do not believe should be sanctioned by any of us tells of our American soldiers being used to construct telephone lines in Germany.

Mr. Speaker, I object to such a program. We must bring these boys and girls home so they can be with their families, finish their education, and again get started in civilian life. It is time for Congress to once again become a truly legislative body governed only by the people as a whole, and not by one group or a few individuals.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JENKINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article which ap-

peared recently in the Christian Advocate.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix and include two letters.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three separate instances, in one to include an editorial entitled "Tapping the Till" appearing in the New York Herald Tribune recently; in the second to include a brief editorial by John C. Knight appearing in the Detroit Free Press; and in the third to include an article by Drew Pearson.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, several days ago I was granted leave to extend my remarks and include two addresses, one by Air Marshal Douglas Colyer, and the other by Hon. Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air. I am advised by the Public Printer that this exceeds the limit fixed by the Joint Committee on Printing, that it will take three pages of the RECORD and cost \$156. I ask unanimous consent notwithstanding the cost that the extension may be made.

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding the cost, without objection, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] may extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, in his recent message to the Congress and the people of the United States on the matter of the St. Lawrence seaway the President stated:

Every engineering investigation during the last 25 years, and every economic study in the last 25 years has found the project feasible and economically desirable. The case has been proved, the plans are ready.

That statement to anyone at all informed is at wide variance with the facts. The only conclusion or inference which can be drawn is that the President has not read, nor is he informed of, any of the hearings held by the Senate committee on the St. Lawrence project as a treaty prior to the defeat of that treaty in the Senate in 1934, or the hearings held before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors during the year 1941.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

CONTROL OF THE ATOMIC BOMB

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Hampshire?

There was no objection.

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Speaker, this morning the press carried a report of the strong stand taken by President Truman on the question of divulging the knowledge which we have concerning the atomic bomb. At a press conference in Tiptonville, Tenn., yesterday, the Chief Executive emphatically stated that this country would not give the know-how of constructing the atomic bomb to any nation now lacking it. For this firm, definite, straightforward, and forthright position the President is to be most highly complimented. His stand is admirable. It evidences a realistic approach to this all important question and I hope that it will end the nonsensical agitation to give to all the world our discoveries in the field of atomic energy. The country, I am certain, rejoices because of the President's attitude. The United States certainly needs less sentimentalism and a more firm, realistic approach to foreign affairs.

In the construction of the atomic bomb we spent two and one-half billion dollars and great effort on the part of our people. Why anyone should desire to make available the knowledge we have acquired by our genius and our industry is beyond my comprehension. Only last Friday Admiral Nimitz in this Capitol pleaded for a strong United States. One of the ways in which we can remain strong is to keep what we know about the atomic bomb, develop and utilize atomic energy to the utmost. We certainly have had bitter experience in furnishing materials to other countries. Japan sent our scrap iron back in bullets. The President's stand on atomic energy should be hailed as a great step in making certain the security of the United States.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on two subjects and include certain excerpts.

Mr. BUFFETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include an article from the Progressive.

Mr. BUTLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. HAYS and Mr. LARCADE were given permission to extend their remarks in the Appendix to the RECORD.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today after disposition of business on the Speaker's table and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today at the conclusion of other special orders I may

be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, the local newspapers have reported the past few days that during the month of August there was a net decrease of 104,408 in the number of civilian employees on the Federal pay roll. These same newspapers neglected to inform the public, however, that the total number of paid employees serving outside the continental limits of the United States was approximately 854,170, which is the revised figure as of June 30, 1945.

If you compare the figures contained in the August report of the United States Civil Service Commission, you will observe that from March 31 to June 30, during 3 months, there was an increase of approximately 200,000 in the number of civilians employed by the United States outside the continental limits of this country. Therefore, while the administration is taking some civilians off the Federal pay roll in this country, many thousands are being added abroad. At the present time the grand total of civilian employees in this country and outside our continental limits is 3,650,000. Bureaucratic government is thus being transplanted to foreign shores under New Deal supervision, with American taxpayers paying the bill.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Idaho has expired.

DR. MICHAEL M. MILLER

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, some 5 or 6 weeks ago, as will be recalled by Members of Congress, a statement was carried in the Washington papers relative to comment made by Dr. Michael M. Miller regarding the personal habits of Members of Congress and alleging that Dr. Miller had said too many Members of Congress drank excessively.

Immediately following the press release of the story Dr. Miller issued a positive denial to International News Service and all the major news services, including United Press and Associated Press; also denying any knowledge of or statements concerning inebriety in the State Department, since obviously he had no reason to make such absurd statements.

The complete refutation was carried in only one of the District newspapers.

I have personally taken pains to ascertain the true facts relative to this inci-

dent and feel that Dr. Miller has been done a gross injustice, as well as the Congress, by his having words put in his mouth which he never uttered.

The facts appear to be that a young reporter of the United Press asked Dr. Miller about drinking in Congress, to which he replied he had no first-hand information; that it might be fitting to obtain information from various Members of Congress regarding the subject.

The reporter then asked Dr. Miller what sort of questions she should ask, to which he stated that in no case did he want to be quoted as having raised these questions since he knew absolutely nothing about drinking among Members of Congress.

The reporter, instead of following the suggestion of Dr. Miller by interviewing Members of Congress on the subject, misquoted Dr. Miller as making sweeping accusations.

Dr. Miller states that it is his opinion that a great majority of the Members of Congress are strongly opposed to excessive drinking and as to whether any of them are indulging in the use of intoxicating liquors he has no personal knowledge and has never thought of making such charges.

My inquiry discloses the fact that Dr. Miller is a highly reputable physician and I feel it my duty to make this statement as a result of the special inquiry I have made regarding Dr. Miller and the incident which has caused so much unjust and unfavorable comment.

CHILD-CARE CENTERS

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, last week the President urged that the Congress appropriate \$7,000,000 to continue the child-care centers set up with Latham Act funds beyond the deadline of October 31, which has been set for their closing.

I have today received petitions from hundreds of citizens in my district urging that this step be taken. These petitions correctly state that a majority of the mothers who have children in these centers are wives of servicemen and are in great need of child-care service so that they can continue their work. I sincerely hope that the Committee on Appropriations will in the very near future report such an appropriation to the floor and that favorable action will be taken by the Congress. As I have stated in the RECORD before we should do everything possible to help the families of married men in the service and relieve them of anxiety regarding the welfare of their loved ones.

RETURNING LAND TO ORIGINAL OWNERS

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein a letter addressed to me from the Ripley County

Bankers Association; also, a resolution adopted by that organization.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, at the beginning of the war the Government acquired some 80,000 acres of land in my district for the purpose of making a proving ground. A part of that land was located in Jennings County and a part in Ripley County. That land is no longer needed for the purpose for which it was acquired by the Government. I think it should be turned back to those farmers who originally owned the land and thereby permit them to add to the economic welfare of the counties involved.

As a part of my remarks, I include the following letter and resolution of the Ripley County (Ind.) Bankers Association:

RIPLBY COUNTY BANKERS ASSOCIATION,
Milan, Ind., October 5, 1945.

HON. EARL WILSON,
Congressman, House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WILSON: The Ripley County Bankers Association meeting in regular session at the Hillcrest Country Club, in the city of Batesville, on the 27th day of September 1945, considering the business and economic welfare of Ripley County and its citizens, adopted the enclosed resolution, relative to the disposition of the Jefferson Proving Grounds.

We believe this request to be of vital importance to Ripley County and the surrounding counties, and beg of you and your constituents to give it sincere consideration, and to take the necessary steps to hasten the passage of such a measure.

Sincerely yours,

WM. H. CALL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Whereas there now exists certain land in Ripley County owned by the Federal Government, commonly known as the Jefferson Proving Grounds, which land comprises an area of approximately 42 square miles; and Whereas the aforesaid land was originally purchased by the Government to promote the war effort, and which land has now served this purpose: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Federal Government have this territory occupied and resettled by practical farmers, and to offer said land for settlement at an early date, on such terms and conditions as it deems to be in the best interest of all concerned.

1. The aforesaid land is deteriorating by erosion and is growing up with briars, weeds, and grubs.

2. The predatory animals are becoming so numerous that they are doing much damage to poultry and crops.

3. The removal of the population from said territory has resulted in serious loss to the business people in the towns adjacent to this territory.

4. The loss of taxes from said land is working a hardship on the other taxpayers of our county.

5. The greater part of said territory is good farm land, it would support a large number of people, who would add wealth and culture to our county; be it further

Resolved, That any portion of this land unsuited for agriculture be reforested by the State of Indiana or the Federal Government; be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this association, and a copy thereof be sent to Hon. EARL WILSON, Congressman; Hon. RAYMOND WILLIS, United

States Senator; and Hon. HOMER E. CAPEHART, United States Senator.

Adopted in the September 27, 1945, meeting of the Ripley County Bankers Association.

GENERALS PATTON AND MACARTHUR

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, the sadistic smear bund, including Walter Winchell and Drew Pearson, are now gloating over the fact that they think they have humiliated Gen. George S. Patton.

They are now trying to destroy General MacArthur. I happen to be probably the only Member of Congress who ever discussed with General Patton personally the small incident that this smear bund magnified in order to try to destroy him in the very midst of the hottest fighting of the war. Thank God they failed in those treasonable attempts.

I wish General Patton would resign, come home and tell the American people the truth about the way he has been treated. I dare say there is not a baseball field in America that would hold his crowds. He is one of the bravest soldiers and one of the greatest military leaders of all time, and I am tired of seeing him attacked by these scavengers.

So far as I am concerned, and I believe I speak the sentiments of 90 percent of the American people, I am not for letting anybody else "barge in" on General MacArthur who is doing such a wonderful job in Japan.

Let us put a stop to these un-American attacks on American heroes.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

PROGRAM FOR THE WEEK

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. May I inquire of the majority leader what the program for the rest of the week will be?

Mr. McCORMACK. Tomorrow the immigration bill, in relation to the people of far-off India, comes up. On Thursday it is the intention to meet at 10 o'clock to take up the tax bill and dispose of it on that day. Friday, October 12, is Columbus Day, when in the districts of many Members on both sides there will be held celebrations by Americans of Italian blood, and others. It is an outstanding day in the history of our country both from a colonial and constitutional standpoint. We hope that the tax bill will be disposed of Thursday so that we can adjourn from Thursday to Monday.

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina. Could the majority leader give us some

idea of the program for next Monday and Tuesday?

Mr. McCORMACK. On Monday there will be the call of the Consent Calendar and, as far as I now know, there will be one suspension, on the bill reported out of the Committee on Military Affairs, conferring a special medal on General Marshall. Whether the Speaker will decide to recognize Members on any other suspensions, I am unable to state, but if so, the leadership on the minority side and the House will be advised as quickly as possible. But as of now that will be the legislative program for next week: the Consent Calendar and one suspension.

Does that answer the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Yes.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, following any special orders heretofore entered, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

THE NEW WORLD CAPITAL

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, it is gratifying to know that the United Nations Executive Committee has overwhelmingly voted to locate the new world capital in the United States. This country, more than any other in the world, has developed the principles of democracy in government.

The logical location for the seat of the United Nations in the United States is San Francisco. San Francisco is young, vigorous, picturesque, and progressive. Its geographical location is ideal to serve the purposes of the United Nations. San Francisco is at the crossroads of the Occident and the Orient.

The city and county of San Francisco long ago recognized this fact by developing its harbor into one of the world's greatest shipping centers, and more recently by the construction of a great international airport upon which nearly \$20,000,000 has already been spent. Even before the announcement of the selection of the United States as the location of the seat of the United Nations, the city of San Francisco contemplated spending an additional \$20,000,000 on its great airport, which the people of San Francisco will wisely authorize at the polls next month.

That San Francisco is the natural place for this new world capital is recognized internationally by the voluntary support already given by many nations to its selection as the seat of the United Nations.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include in my remarks an editorial

entitled "The New World Capital," which appeared in the New York Times of Sunday, October 7, 1945, dealing with this question:

THE NEW WORLD CAPITAL

The city by the Golden Gate may preen its feathers over the 9-to-3 vote in the United Nations Executive Committee in London to locate the UNO capital in the United States. The vote is not final, for it must be ratified by the Preparatory Commission and by the General Assembly. Nor was San Francisco specified in the recommendation. The world capital might be Philadelphia. It might even be New York. But the chances are that it will be San Francisco. The delegates from Australia, Brazil, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, Russia, and Yugoslavia seem to have had that city in mind when they supported the American candidacy. So may have the delegates from France, Britain, and the Netherlands, who preferred a European site. It was not an issue between cities. It was an issue between continents.

The new won over the old, a location where the winds of freedom blow over one, like Geneva, which maintained a precarious neutrality in two world wars, or The Hague or Copenhagen, both overrun in the war. Russia significantly preferred a new start. Mr. Gromyko and his chief, Mr. Molotov, may have pleasant memories of the San Francisco Conference, which did not break up in a disagreement. If so, their attitude is encouraging, a small bright item in a dreary week.

The French and British arguments for a European location had their point. It was not Geneva that failed—it was the members of the League of Nations. Many of the sore spots which the United Nations should try to heal are in Europe. The hoped-for security of small nations might be dramatized by putting the world capital in one of them, long exposed under the old system to the surge of invading armies. But the choice of San Francisco would emphasize the world-wide, and it is to be prayerfully hoped, the disinterested character of the UNO. The Occident and the Orient now meet on our Pacific coast more truly than at Suez, though a vast ocean rolls between.

UNO's birthplace has many happy auguries that take our minds off some dismal present facts. The nations came together there under the urgent demands of war. By the time the new organization is completed the statesmen who have just failed in London may have come to realize that the demands of peace are just as urgent and require just as much sacrifice. They might be able to plan a brighter future in the fogs that roll in through the Golden Gate.

NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to have this opportunity to pay tribute to National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, which our Nation is now celebrating.

The splendid purpose of this observance is apparent to all. We have been derelict in the past in our treatment of our physically handicapped citizens, and it is high time that we rectified that condition.

Surely the discriminations, both socially and economically, which, unfortunately,

have been practiced against many of the millions of handicapped people, are unfair and unwise. A nation which has some 25,000,000 who are variously disabled, must make adequate provision for them. It must not put more barriers in their way to progress, but, rather, recognize its obligation to see that these—our afflicted brothers and sisters—have full opportunity to recover, physically, insofar as that may be possible; to be afforded needed educational facilities, and to be placed in suitable employment.

I am proud that I have always supported legislation designed to improve the lot of the disabled, both military and civilian, and I want to seize this opportunity to congratulate the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS], who sponsored National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week. Its passage is a merited tribute to his statesmanship and humanitarianism, which we all recognize.

I also congratulate the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, which organization, through its president, Paul A. Strachan, and its secretary, Miss Mildred Scott, fought so valiantly, to have the resolution enacted.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the Ninety-third, Ninety-fourth, and Ninety-fifth Annual Reports of the Board of Directors of the Panama Railroad Company for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1942, 1943, and 1944.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, October 9, 1945.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce be permitted to sit this week and next week during general debate, on a bill pending before that subcommittee relating to railroads.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] is recognized for 15 minutes.

NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply indebted to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. COFFEE] for the kind remarks he has just made. It is my purpose in the 15 minutes I have this afternoon to discuss National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week. I believe this week is an observance on the part of our whole Nation, first, of the accomplishments

which handicapped people have made through the years, and particularly during the war period, and, second, of the opportunity and the obligation which the Nation has to open to handicapped people the opportunity for constructive contribution through worth-while jobs to their Nation's welfare. The keynote of this whole program seems to me to be found in one short sentence: "Consider the man, not the disability." We all know of those outstanding examples from history where people suffering from handicaps of one kind or another have not only overcome those handicaps but more than overcome them and made of themselves outstandingly great people. What the handicapped people of this Nation really want—first, the handicapped veteran and, second, the handicapped citizen who is not a veteran—is to live like other people, to have a worth-while job, and to be able to make a contribution to the welfare of his family and his country.

Now, there are in the way of a realization of that goal certain obstacles. The first of these obstacles consists of certain popular misconceptions which I shall speak about in just a moment. The second of them is a general apathy on the part of vast sections of our population, most important perhaps those who are in a position to offer employment to handicapped people in a wide variety of occupations. It was largely to overcome these popular misconceptions concerning the positions and abilities of our handicapped citizens, and, second, to overcome this general apathy about the problem, that the idea of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week was conceived and the legislation introduced by me. I should like to give at the very outset primary credit for the inspiration that led to the passage of this legislation to two organizations, the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, and the Disabled American Veterans.

In order that we may get a clear idea of what the purposes of this week are, I should like to read the proclamation issued by the President of the United States in this connection. It reads:

Whereas the people of this Nation are determined to foster an environment in which those of their fellow citizens who have become physically handicapped can continue to make their rightful contribution to the work of the world and can continue to enjoy the opportunities and rewards of that work; and

Whereas Public Resolution No. 176, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 11, 1945, provides in part:

"That hereafter the first week in October of each year shall be designated as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week. During said week, appropriate ceremonies are to be held throughout the Nation, the purpose of which will be to enlist public support for and interest in the employment of otherwise qualified but physically handicapped workers";

Now, therefore, I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, do hereby call upon the people of the United States to observe the week of October 7-13, 1945, as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week. I ask the governors of States, mayors of cities, heads of the various agencies of the Government, and other public officials, as well as leaders in industry, education, religion, and every other aspect

of our common life, during this week and at all other suitable times, to exercise every appropriate effort to enlist public support of a sustained program for the employment and development of the abilities and capacities of those who are physically handicapped.

Mr. Speaker, there is a third problem which arises in this connection, and that is the problem of actual barriers which exist, either in the minds of people or in point of fact, toward the employment of disabled veterans or other handicapped people. One of those barriers arises in connection with the workmen's compensation laws, which I should like to deal with briefly because, before we can get down to the earnest work which we know lies ahead of us—of placing our disabled veterans in worth-while employment—we must be sure there are not any actual obstacles which stand in the way.

One of these things which has actually been a barrier is the fact that under the workmen's compensation laws a handicapped person, if employed, under certain circumstances, on suffering injury which to another person would yield a certain amount of compensation, would be entitled, for good and sufficient reason, to a much larger amount of compensation. It was with this idea in mind that I offered an amendment to the GI bill if rights, when it passed the House, which provided in effect that whenever a disabled veteran was employed by an employer, if that disabled veteran were injured on the job and became entitled to workmen's compensation for his injury, then the Veterans' Administration should compensate the workmen's compensation fund for any amount of losses over and beyond the contribution which that man himself had made out of deductions from his pay in connection with the operation of the act.

Under those circumstances there would be not only no barrier against the employment of disabled veterans, but a positive inducement to their employment, because there could be no losses either to the employer or to the compensation fund as a result thereof.

FINE RECORD OF THE HANDICAPPED WORKER

Mr. Speaker, I should like to speak for a couple of minutes on some of the misconceptions about our handicapped citizens. Incidentally, it has been estimated by the Disabled American Veterans that there are some 400,000 service-connected physically handicapped veterans of World War I in the United States today; that there may be as many as two and one-half million physically handicapped veterans of World War II. To these must be added the large numbers of those disabled in the performance of their jobs in industry, of which there are many times the number of disabled war veterans.

The United States Office of Education recently conducted a survey among a cross section of large employers in this country to see what those employers' opinions were as to the record made by handicapped people who had been employed during the war. We all know that during the war the contribution made by our handicapped citizens has been an outstanding one and that their contribution to the production record of

our country was of vital importance in the winning of the war; but few of us probably realize the exact facts that pertain in this connection.

I am reading now from press material prepared by the Disabled American Veterans for use in connection with National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, which is probably the most comprehensive material on this subject that has ever been gathered together.

Going back to the survey conducted by the United States Office of Education, they sent questionnaires to somewhat over a hundred employers and received replies from most of them. These were substantial employers so that it is an important result.

Out of 97 employers reporting on absenteeism, 53 found there was less absenteeism among handicapped people than there was among other people. Thirty-nine said it was the same for both groups, and only five reported that absenteeism was more among the handicapped.

With regard to the accident rate, which is most important, of these employers, 87 reporting on this subject, 49 found the accident rate was lower among the handicapped; 36 said it was the same for both groups; and only 2 reported a higher accident rate for the handicapped than for those who did not have handicaps.

On the question of productivity, 105 employers answered that question. Twenty-five found that the output of the handicapped people was actually greater than that of the others. Sixty-nine reported that there was no difference between the 2 groups, and only 11 reported that it was lower among the handicapped.

In other words, the evidence is convincing that the handicapped people of the United States have produced as much or more than other people have been able to do. We have instances in connection with the war effort of the Nation where, for example on inspection jobs a certain company hired blind people after a little experimentation, to do this inspection job and found that those blind people did this particular inspection job better than sighted people had been able to do it.

In other instances we have whole departments of corporations which have been staffed entirely by people who are entirely deaf, where it was found that those people could do that job better than others were able to do it.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to report that on last Wednesday afternoon a meeting was held in my office of a number of persons connected with various agencies, public and private, interested in and dealing with this problem of the physically handicapped people; and I am encouraged to note that real effort is being made both by Government agencies among the armed forces and out of the armed forces to attempt to solve this problem. It cannot be solved, however, in my judgment, without the united attention to it of the whole of the American people. It is not enough that we have the devoted work of such men as Mr. Millard Rice, of the Disabled American Veterans, and the long battle that organization has conducted in this field, nor that we find the earnest work being

done by the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped under Mr. Paul Strachan. It is not enough that we find employers here and there finding opportunity for handicapped workers, or that at this meeting I refer to we heard the excellent statement of Mr. Hines, representing the American Federation of Labor. Even the fact that the armed forces are giving attention to it and the Civil Service Commission and the United States Employment Service is not enough, nor even the very fine job being done by the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation in connection with their State-aid program which has been set up by Congress.

No, Mr. Speaker; the only ultimate answer to this problem and the only way in which our handicapped people will have the chance to which they are entitled and which they have so richly earned either through service in the armed forces where their disabilities have been incurred or by the fine production record of many of their number during the war, the only way this is going to be realized is by united national effort, and in my judgment that is going to take a certain profound dedication on the part of many of us to that cause. Those employers who have gone out of their way to hire handicapped people are entitled to the thanks and gratitude of the whole Nation. May their tribe increase, as I believe in time it will. But I hope most earnestly that every one of us will observe this week not only with word of mouth but also in our acts and in our hearts and that there will go out through this Nation, over the radio, in the press, and through the observances carried on in the communities of the country, a message to the disabled veterans and to the other handicapped people which will be a message of hope.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. I wish to congratulate the gentleman for his able presentation of this vitally important matter at this time. Never before has there been so large a proportion of our young men handicapped or disabled, most of them as a result of this war. These are they to whom we owe a deep debt of gratitude which must be expressed in more than words. We should make ourselves particularly helpful to them in this hour, and more so as the gentleman has called the attention of the country to the situation through this public presentation. I wish to thank him for it and endorse his act in their behalf.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I am much obliged to the gentleman from Arizona, who has done so much already for this great cause.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VOORHIS of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a brief article.

OPA AND LABOR LEADERS DOUBLE-CROSS THE PRESIDENT—OPA AND STRIKES MAKE RECONVERSION IMPOSSIBLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, for months prior to the end of the war, the administration's propaganda agencies were beseeching industrialists and businessmen to take up and carry the production and employment burden which inevitably would follow the end of the war.

After the fighting was over—yes, and before—American industry was told by the administration's spokesmen—yes, it heard threats from many a left-winger—that unless it did produce needed merchandise, unless it provided full and suitable employment at an adequate wage, the Government itself would take over.

To throw a real scare into businessmen, industrialists, and the taxpayer, the President came out flat-footedly for an unemployment bill which sought to have the Federal Government guarantee \$25 a week for 26 weeks to all those thrown out of employment and who were unable to find a suitable—to them—job.

Another step in the program was taken by President Truman when he insisted that Congress pass the so-called full employment bill, which would have put into legislative language the prior threat that, if industry did not meet the demands of the unions to provide full employment, the Government, with the aid of the Federal Treasury and whatever powers it might possess, would use the taxpayer's money to create and maintain full employment.

Whatever may be the merits of the proposed legislation, reconversion and full employment are impossible under the administration's labor and OPA policies.

This administration apparently is, as was the preceding one, in an alliance with the leaders of organized labor. In exchange for its political support, the last administration granted special favors, gave undue advantage to certain labor leaders and unions. Now, many of those leaders and their political supporters are fighting among themselves.

Many of the present strikes are jurisdictional. They are due to disputes between the political leaders of the unions; to disputes between rival factions in some unions. Some of them are due to the Government's support of the union demand for a 30 percent increase in wages.

No opinion is expressed as to whether the workers making the demand for the 30 percent increase should, because of an increase in the cost of living, receive it, but one thing is certain: Just as long as the OPA holds down the price of the finished product, a 30 percent increase in wages cannot be paid by manufacturers without destroying all prospect of continued employment.

One of the reasons for creating OPA was to hold down the price of the things needed by the low-income group. The

effect of its operation has been to defeat the very purpose for which it was established.

Low-priced merchandise of all kinds—socks, shirts, underwear, children's garments, women's dresses, and men's work suits—have gone off the market and in their place have come high-priced garments of every description.

The same is true of many other low-priced items, an abundance of which is necessary to the welfare of the average citizen.

From the daily press any citizen who cares to read can learn about the causes and the effects of the strikes. The destructive efforts of OPA have not been given so much publicity.

To illustrate what the OPA is doing, let me give you an example by citing the facts connected with the action of the OPA which makes it impossible for one businessman, who, after arranging for materials and manpower in the fall of 1944 and after entering upon a reconversion program, in reliance upon the OPA, later had his plans knocked into a cocked hat by that same organization.

A brief summary of this particular case is as follows:

Prior to the war, the Burnette Castings Co., of Hartford, Mich., under the name of the Cookware Co. of America, was manufacturing and selling direct to the consumer aluminum cooking utensils.

On October 12, 1944, it asked OPA for prices, but none were given until January 3, 1945.

These prices were supposed to be based upon comparison with the March 1942 prices of competitors, but, owing to the fact that the company's product had certain improved features peculiar to it, no real comparison was made.

After several conferences in Washington between company representatives and representatives of the OPA, the company was told that a certain schedule of revised prices would be effective from and after the 18th day of April 1945, and, at the request of the representatives of the OPA, the company, in writing, accepted that statement as one under which it could work.

Relying upon such representations and a written confirmation and schedules of prices, dated April 28, 1945, signed by Chester Bowles, the company purchased new machinery; added new employees; borrowed \$150,000 of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, and sold and agreed to deliver upward of a half a million dollars' worth of cooking utensils.

On August 31, 1945, the company received a letter from OPA stating that, after some unnamed date, it must sell its products at a material reduction from the prices named in the order of April 28.

The April 28 price was, in part, based upon the cost of three improvements appearing on the Burnette utensils which do not appear on others. These improvements, which added to the cost, were:

(a) Spiral ridges on the bottom of the pan;

(b) A milled, raised edge on the outer circumference of the pan; and
(c) An adjustable vent.

There will be another feature added as soon as it can be obtained. That is a temperature gauge—100,000 of which have been ordered. For that, when added, OPA has verbally agreed to add 50 cents to the retail price.

The company's president, Mr. Burnette, came to Washington and appeared before the House Select Committee to Investigate Acts of Executive Agencies Which Exceed Their Authority.

Testimony was taken by this committee on October 2, and Mr. Samuel W. Levitties, Director, Consumer Goods Division, OPA, speaking for OPA on the Burnette and other matters, among other things testified—stenographer's minutes, Ward & Paul, October 2, 1945, pages 3184-3188:

Mr. HARTLEY. Mr. Levitties, you listened to the testimony today. Are you satisfied that the OPA witnesses who claim that there was an error made in this higher price that they granted, are you satisfied that they have proved they knew there was an error and that an error was committed?

Mr. LEVITTIES. Well, no; I wouldn't say I am completely satisfied that they knew at the time that an error was committed.

Mr. HARTLEY. Do they know today?

Mr. LEVITTIES. I am perfectly in accord with you, because to me the first question I would like to ask is, What is the value of each of these three extra gadgets in there? What is the actual cost? I don't know. That hasn't been brought out.

Mr. HARTLEY. On that point, the man who fixes the price on each of those gadgets should fix the price on what it cost Mr. Burnette to put those embellishments on the frying pan rather than whether or not the price executive feels it is a practical thing for them to do. Isn't that right?

Mr. HOFFMAN. If he wants to put the gadgets on and people want to buy them, you are willing to give him a fair price?

Mr. LEVITTIES. For the article he makes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Based upon what it costs him?

Mr. LEVITTIES. Definitely.

Mr. HOFFMAN. That is all he is asking.

Mr. LEVITTIES. That is exactly what I propose to do, and I sincerely apologize for this unfortunate incident coming out at such great length before this committee.

Mr. HOFFMAN. You see, up to this time no one has been willing to take that into consideration.

Mr. LEVITTIES. I am willing to see Mr. Burnette today, tomorrow, or any other day.

Mr. HOFFMAN. He is sitting there and would be glad to go with you.

Mr. LEVITTIES. I will be glad to go with him.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Levitties, you also heard the testimony that telegrams and letters from him about this subject have been unanswered for a month. It seems to me that is inexcusable.

Mr. LEVITTIES. Well, let me say something on that point. I just took over this division on the 1st of September—a month ago. We are fully cognizant of the seriousness of the situation. Congressman VOORHIS expressed the fear that here we are in reconversion, and everybody is concerned about what we are going to do with the unemployables, let's get them back to work, and so forth. This thing caught the Office unawares. The end of the war was certainly no one expected momentarily, and I, for one, definitely recognize that we have to proceed with greater speed. We are doing something about it.

We have broken up the Consumer Durable Goods Branch into three branches now for the sole purpose of getting quicker and more rapid action in order to price these recon-verted items. We are trying to staff the people in these branches in order to give better service to the people who are entitled to it. We can't get back into reconversion unless we do that very thing.

The CHAIRMAN. You will talk with Mr. Burnette?

Mr. LEVITTIES. I certainly will at any time he wants to spend some time with me.

The CHAIRMAN. He is right here.

Mr. FISCHBACH. Mr. Levitties, as a businessman, don't you think it would stabilize the conditions under which manufacturers have to operate if some provision were adopted whereby a price order, when fixed, could not be withdrawn so that they would have something solid to look forward to instead of a flimsy foundation upon which to proceed?

Mr. LEVITTIES. Mr. Fischbach, I agree 100 percent with that statement. I, as a businessman, certainly would not want to come to OPA or any other agency and be made to believe or think that I can proceed on certain Government desires, action, or regulation, and then have that snatched from under me. They are certainly entitled to that.

The fact of the matter is that this is unfortunate, but it isn't a prevalent situation. It isn't something that exists every day. It just developed in one case—perhaps a dozen cases.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Levitties, Mr. Burnette, as a matter of fact, has been trying to get straightened out and go to work for something like a year.

But Mr. Levitties did not sit down with Mr. Burnette as requested. He arranged for Mr. Burnette to come to his office on a subsequent day, when he promised to adjust these prices. Burnette kept the appointment but was told by Mr. Levitties that he must file under SO-119. Today, October 9, he is still waiting here in Washington.

Briefly, his case is this:

He obtained priority both for materials and labor in November of 1944. He was ready to operate, but waited for a price from OPA. On January 3, he was given a price. He could not produce under it.

On April 18 and 28, after a full and complete investigation, Chester Bowles in writing gave him a price. August 31, he was notified the April 28th price has been withdrawn. Both he, and evidently the Smaller War Plants Corporation, a Government agency, which loaned him \$150,000, relied and acted upon Chester Bowles' written order. Subsequently, OPA welshed and left him out on a limb.

If Chester Bowles will not willingly keep his word to a citizen and to another department of the Government, and if he cannot be forced to do so by the Congress, it is a waste of time and money to urge industry to reconvert.

Unless the law-enforcing agencies of State and Nation put an end to the violence and the rioting which encourage strikes; unless the administration quits playing politics with labor racketeers and politicians; unless the OPA mends its ways or is abolished, this country, after a short period of prosperity, will take a nose dive into a depression which will bring suffering and want to many of us.

It is just futile to talk about reconversion and full employment as long as

the strikes and the policy of OPA make the accomplishment of either impossible.

EXHIBIT A

THE BURNETTE CASTINGS CO.,
Hartford, Mich., April 18, 1945.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C.

(Attention Mr. E. W. Hellman.)

GENTLEMEN: After conferences with the Durable Goods Price Branch of the Office of Price Administration on April 17 and 18, we have agreed to proceed with the production and sale of the following utensils at the retail prices listed below:

Article:	Price
Grill.....	\$3.95
Round roaster.....	7.90
Sauce pan, 3½ quarts.....	6.70
Sauce pan, 2½ quarts.....	5.70
Sauce pan, 1½ quarts.....	4.70
Small fry pan.....	4.70
Chicken fryer.....	7.25
Old oval roaster.....	14.25
New oval roaster.....	14.70

We appreciate the cooperation of your Office in coming to a quick determination of an adjusted price.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM A. BURNETTE,
Chairman of the Board.

EXHIBIT B

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

OPINION ACCOMPANYING REVISED ORDER NO. 3242
UNDER SECTION 1499.153 OF MAXIMUM PRICE
REGULATION NO. 188

On January 3, 1945, the Office of Price Administration issued Order No. 3242 under section 1499.153 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188 establishing maximum prices for sales to retailers and to users of eight articles of kitchen utensils manufactured by Burnette Castings Co. of Hartford, Mich. These articles are described in the manufacturer's application dated October 14, 1944.

Upon review of the previous order, it appears that certain features of these articles were not given due weight in the original determination of prices, and an increase in the existing maximum prices is required to compensate for these features in order to bring the prices into line with the general level of maximum prices in the regulation. In addition, with respect to one of the Burnette articles, a different article has been chosen as being more comparable than the one originally used as a comparable article, and this has brought about a change in price.

The order also establishes a maximum price for an oval roaster on the same basis that was used to determine the maximum prices for the remainder of the articles, all of which constitute a line of articles.

It appears also that the manufacturer cannot determine maximum prices for sales to jobbers and to department stores since, in March 1942, it made no sales of the same type of articles to those classes of purchasers and, therefore, it has no price differential which it can apply to its established maximum prices. Maximum prices for sales to these new classes of purchasers which are in line with properly established maximum prices of competitive manufacturers for such sales are accordingly fixed by the order.

Issued this 23th day of April 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,

Administrator.

Certified to be true copy of original:

MARY RUSSELL,

Administrative Assistant.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION
(MPR 188, Revised Order No. 3242—Burnette Castings Co.)

APPROVAL OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pur-

suant to section 1499.153 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, it is ordered:

(a) This revised order establishes maximum prices for sales and deliveries of certain articles manufactured by Burnette Castings Co., of Hartford, Mich.

1. For all sales and deliveries to the following classes of purchasers by any person, the maximum prices are those set forth below:

Article	Maximum prices per unit for sales to—			
	Jobbers	Department stores	Retailers other than department stores	Ultimate users
Square griddle.....	\$1.58	\$2.25	\$2.63	\$3.95
Sauce pan:				
1½ quart.....	2.35	2.68	3.13	4.70
2½ quart.....	2.85	3.25	3.80	5.70
3½ quart.....	3.35	3.82	4.47	6.70
Fry pan with cover:				
8-inch.....	2.35	2.68	3.13	4.70
11-inch.....	3.63	4.13	4.84	7.25
Round roaster.....	3.95	4.50	5.27	7.90
Oval roaster:				
15 by 10 by 7.....	7.13	8.12	9.50	14.25
16½ by 11½ by 8¾.....	7.35	8.38	9.80	14.70

These maximum prices are for the articles described in the manufacturer's applications dated Oct. 14, 1944, and Feb. 28, 1945.

2. For sales by the manufacturer, the maximum prices apply to all sales and deliveries since Maximum Price Regulation No. 188 became applicable to those sales and deliveries. They are f. o. b. factory and they are subject to a cash discount of 2 percent for payment within 10 days net 30 days.

3. For sales by persons other than the manufacturer, the maximum prices apply to all sales and deliveries after the effective date of this revised order. Those prices are subject to each seller's customary terms and conditions of sale on sales of similar articles.

4. If the manufacturer wishes to make sales and deliveries to any other class of purchaser or on other terms and conditions of sale, he must apply to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., under the Fourth Pricing Method, section 1499.153 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, for the establishment of maximum prices for those sales, and no sales or deliveries may be made until maximum prices have been authorized by the Office of Price Administration.

(b) The manufacturer shall attach a tag or label to every article for which a maximum price for sales to consumers is established by this revised order. That tag or label contain the following statement with the amount properly filled in:

CPA Retail Ceiling Price \$——.

DO NOT DETACH

(c) At the time of, or prior to, the first invoice to each purchaser for resale, the seller shall notify the purchaser in writing of the maximum prices and conditions established by this revised order for sales by the purchaser. This notice may be given in any convenient form.

(d) This revised order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administration at any time.

(e) This revised order shall become effective on the 30th day of April 1945.

Issued this 28th day of April 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,

Administrator.

Certified to be true copy of original:

MARY RUSSELL,

Administrative Assistant.

NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, with the permission of those who have

special orders, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, man has written another chapter in the history of war. The world arises from the rubble, ashes, and devastation of destruction to gaze with hope and faith upon the early rays of the sun of peace. The armed forces of America have made possible life—without the roar of the bomber, the shrieks of the cannon, the cries of the wounded and dying. America resurgent looks to the future—with gratitude to her warriors, appreciative for the successful constructive efforts of her citizens, and sensitive to the problems of reconstruction and reconversion.

All postwar difficulties are not, however, questions of surplus properties and contract renegotiations. Neither are they directly associated with labor troubles nor solely concerned with the returning veterans.

One of the important problems which exists independently of but magnified by the wounds of battle is that of the employment of the physically handicapped of this Nation. This week of October has been set aside by an act of Congress to emphasize the great importance to our country of enabling the physically handicapped to enter upon the road to happiness through the employment of their talents to the full extent of their abilities. Public support for and interest in the employment of otherwise qualified but physically handicapped workers of America should supplement this congressional action.

A conservative estimate indicates that in industry alone during the war years 7,800,000 have been injured, 365,000 permanently disabled, and 62,000 killed. This is in addition to the 1,100,000 military casualties. Prior to Pearl Harbor statistics show that the number of physically handicapped approximated 25,000,000. These figures evidence conclusively that a formidable segment of our population is composed of men and women who suffer disabilities which prevent their full enjoyment of the physical strength with which man is normally endowed. Unfortunately, this number is being daily augmented, not alone by the men and women who return disabled from military service but also by an approximate average of 1,000,000 persons injured yearly in industry. The rehabilitation and placement of these less fortunate residents of every city and town in our country challenges, not only the attention of legislators but the sympathy and necessary understanding of employer-employee labor-management. This importance of the problem is recognized. Thoughtful care must be given to its solution.

Leaders of industry have expressed concern at this constantly expanding national problem. Educational and religious groups, as well as veterans' organizations have initiated and supported programs designed for the aid and assistance of our physically incapacitated in a concerted effort to guarantee for them the American way of life. No

words are needed to make apparent the necessity for giving the partially incapacitated an opportunity for employment. Obviously useful employment is more desirable than dependence upon Government dole—both from the point of view of the disabled—who seek not charity but placement—and from the selfish aspect of national economy which reaps greater revenue from greater employment.

We must have in America full life for all our citizens whether they be physically fit or partially disabled. Congress has been generous in appropriating funds to the end that conversion shall be rapid and orderly. Congress is now occupied with the problem of full employment, realizing as it does that upon employment depends national security and greatness.

During the war when the nations of the world were the beneficiaries of the miracle of American production and creative power, many millions, old and young, able and disabled, worked on the assembly line of industry to help make victory more secure and more speedy. There are today 11,000,000 veterans returning to this country with one ambition—finding a job. The impact of this searching force of heroes upon our industrial system cannot be underestimated. Veterans, able and disabled, must be placed in a position where they may enjoy the fruits of the battles they have so gloriously fought and won, fruits of life they so rightfully deserve. But they too realize that along with them, a place must be found wherein citizens, whose physical condition makes it harder to bear the burdens of daily life, must earn purchasing power to avoid the pitfalls of a depression which, unless they find employment, may engulf them to our national sorrow.

I know how these men and women, in and out of military service, feel about their physical afflictions. I am familiar with their difficulties. Every day, in the ordinary routine of life, men and women are maimed and blinded and disabled by illness and accidents. Experience teaches that the attention, hitherto given, has failed to completely solve the social and economic problems of the physically handicapped. Few, however, realize the small percentage of persons who are totally free from illness and physical defect. The industrial work of the world is accomplished by human beings who suffer in some degree from physical limitation. Our recent Selective Service System proved that many, in apparent possession of the highest physical attributes, suffered from ailments which exempted them from military service.

The highest ideal of health encompasses more than full and complete enjoyment of perfect physique. Man must also possess strength, endurance, skill, as well as resourcefulness and will power. Compensation laws place much financial responsibility upon industry. But society has been slow to recognize its obligation in the training for new positions and the retraining for old occupations, which disabling accidents or illness makes necessary. Neither employer nor State can do more than supplement what

the will to do of the individual seeks to accomplish. The ambition and the will of the individual is the real key to the problem. But industry can give, and should give, handicapped persons a reasonable opportunity to engage in productive employment. Compensation or money payment helps prevent the demoralization of the adult cripple, but it does not make him necessarily a productive member of society.

Let us not forget, in our own anxiety, to do honor to our returning veterans the economic and social consequences of a failure to provide employment or means of employment through education, rehabilitation, and selective placement for the millions of our citizens who are uppermost in our minds during this National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week. There exists a peculiar social obligation to those disabled who have not found their natural place in society. Labor unions and relief agencies, churches, settlements, and veterans' organizations all must share responsibility. The absorption of the physically handicapped is not distinct from the general distribution of labor. The handicapped man should first have his disability reduced to a minimum to the end that he may take his place, not as a disabled veteran or a partially disabled individual, but as an ordinary citizen. The people of this Nation are determined that their fellow citizens, who suffer physical limitations, shall have the opportunity to continue to contribute to the general welfare of mankind and to enjoy the satisfaction of the reward which flows from useful employment.

America owes a debt to her disabled citizenry. During the darkest hours of the war, when the flower of America fought on the battlefields of the world, these men and women, heedless of discomfort and forgetful of their infirmities, answered the call of their country and became heroes of industry. They too have served in the hour of dire peril. They are entitled, from the National and State Governments, as well as from industry and labor, their share in victory and in peace—the opportunity to continue as self-supporting members of their communities.

Our Government has not been unmindful of its special obligation. The problem of rehabilitation of servicemen at the close of the last war led to a general program for the civilian handicapped. Federal and State assistance has developed considerably, during recent years. There remains great work to be done. The present war, with its frightful consequence, will give impetus to the initiation and carrying on of more extended programs of rehabilitation. Education, training, and placement will be carried on by experts who are familiar with the problems and who will work for one end—a job and a commensurate living for all those able and willing to work.

A new and, I hope, a brighter and more permanent era of peace is enveloping the world. There is a moral responsibility upon all to see that those men and women, who gave of their minds and bodies for the preservation of our Nation, shall be given the continued opportunity to give for the maintenance of the peace.

"National Employ the Physically Disabled Week," established by an act of Congress, is being observed during this week in accordance with a proclamation of the President. The people of America are proud of the achievement of the physically incapacitated during the hours of our national emergency. America will not forget their accomplishments but will during this week, and all the weeks of the year, lend succor and assistance to every humanitarian effort to bring to our handicapped, in full measure, the joy and peace and security they so richly deserve.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. NORRELL). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, we read in the papers that the point system for discharging Army personnel is to be abandoned and instead men will be discharged on the basis of having had 2 years of service.

Whatever may be the purpose of this change it means, in effect, the establishment of a 2-year term of involuntary induction of men into the armed forces, until at least 6 months after the war has been declared terminated by the President or a concurrent resolution by the two Houses of Congress.

There is no authority in the Selective Service Act to conscript men to serve in the armed forces for any specified period. I am convinced that the administration, the executive bureaucracy and controlling forces in the Army intend to use every means they can conceive to delay as long as possible the official ending of the war in order to hold onto and strengthen their grip on the war powers conferred by the Congress. The point system for discharges must have interfered with their plan and they saw the opportunity to accomplish their end by continuing conscription for 2 years through this devious scheme. These same forces know that the country is overwhelmingly opposed to universal conscription of our youth, especially for policing the world, and it may be expected that they will use such indirect means as they can avail themselves of to force this program upon our people.

It is clear to me that high officials in the administration and Army are determined to keep as many men in the armed services as they possibly can, all their protestations to the contrary notwithstanding. They will fight all efforts to officially end the war and only an aroused and determined public will force Congress to effectively demobilize our armed forces and permit the men who were conscripted to fight the war to return to their homes and loved ones.

From the many letters that I am receiving from practically every district in the United States and from the soldiers in every theater of the world where they are located, I am convinced that the public and the soldiers want Congress to take steps to declare the war officially ended and the Army demobilized at the earliest possible moment. If the President, the bureaucracies and our military heads do not know that the war is over, they

should realize that the soldiers and the public do.

I shall continue to press for the passage of my bills, H. R. 4105 and H. R. 4106, which in substance provide for the demobilization of the armed forces, the discontinuance of all inductions and the replacement within 6 months of all men needed for occupational and other military duties by members of the Regular Military Establishment and I ask that all Members of the House help me in accomplishing this task.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BUFFETT] is recognized for 10 minutes.

FOREIGN COMMITMENTS

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Speaker, several days ago I introduced a resolution (H. J. Res. 250) providing that the Secretary of the Treasury should secure from all agencies and departments of the Government quarterly statements reporting the amount of their commitments outside of the United States.

The war is over. No excuse remains for not making a full and complete disclosure to the American people of all promised and proposed commitments abroad. The people should have a consolidated and understandable picture of the expenditures already contracted and in process before this House acts on any new appropriation abroad.

Between forty and fifty governmental agencies are spending American tax and bond dollars over the globe. It is time to take the American people into full partnership on these ventures. The bill for all these commitments must be paid by the sweat and toil of the taxpayers.

The resolution as introduced is as follows:

House Joint Resolution 250

Joint resolution to provide the Congress with information concerning financial commitments to foreign nations.

Resolved, etc., That in order that the Congress of the United States may be regularly informed concerning the aggregate amounts of commitments by the Government of the United States or by agencies thereof, involving the transfer of American goods, services, or credits to foreign governments or their political subdivisions, instrumentalities, agencies, corporations, or nationals, or to international organizations, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to secure from the appropriate officials of such governmental subdivisions, including, but not limited to—

the Foreign Economic Administration;
the Office of Price Administration;
the Reconstruction Finance Corporation;
the Department of Agriculture;
the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs;
the Federal Works Agency;
the Export-Import Bank of Washington;
the Petroleum Reserves Corporation;
the United States Commercial Company;
the Rubber Development Corporation;
the Rubber Reserve Company;
the United States Maritime Commission;
the Department of the Navy;
the Panama Canal;

the Panama Railroad Company;
the Post Office Department;
the Defense Plant Corporation;
the Defense Supplies Corporation;
the Metals Reserve Company;
the Department of the Treasury;
the War Department;
the War Refugee Board;
the War Shipping Administration;
the Office of Alien Property Custodian;
the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas;
the Bureau of the Budget;
the Department of Commerce;
the Office of Defense Transportation;
the Federal Communications Commission;
the Department of the Interior;
the Department of Justice;
the Department of Labor;
the Petroleum Administration for War;
the Department of State;
the Smithsonian Institution;
the War Manpower Commission;
the War Production Board;
the American Battle Monuments Commission;

such information as may be necessary to enable him to prepare and transmit to the House of Representatives and to the Senate (1) a detailed report, which shall be transmitted within 45 days after the date of approval of this joint resolution, showing, as of October 1, 1945, the estimated dollar value of American goods, services, and credits to be transferred pursuant to commitments made by such agencies; and (2) quarterly reports which shall be transmitted within 15 days after the end of each quarter, showing the amounts of funds disbursed, and the value of goods, services, and credits transferred during such quarter pursuant to such commitments, and the value of goods, services, or credits to be transferred pursuant to any such commitments remaining unfulfilled at the end of such quarter.

the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration;
the International Monetary Fund;
the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;
the United Nations Food and Agriculture Administration;

such information as may be necessary to enable him to prepare and transmit to the House of Representatives and to the Senate (1) a detailed report, which shall be transmitted within 45 days after the date of approval of this joint resolution, showing, as of October 1, 1945, the estimated dollar value of American goods, services, and credits to be transferred pursuant to commitments made by such agencies; and (2) quarterly reports which shall be transmitted within 15 days after the end of each quarter, showing the amounts of funds disbursed, and the value of goods, services, and credits transferred during such quarter pursuant to such commitments, and the value of goods, services, or credits to be transferred pursuant to any such commitments remaining unfulfilled at the end of such quarter.

I have just now received from an agency known as the clearing office for foreign transactions and reports, Foreign Economic Administration, two informative sets of documents on foreign expenditures. These documents, one marked "Secret" and the other "Confidential," apparently have come to me as a result of this resolution, and I am pleased to have these compilations, which carry, as of April 1, substantial data on uncompleted contracts.

However, I reiterate that the information requested in my resolution should be presented to the people. They should know the purposes of these expenditures, how much is being expended, and where it is being expended.

From a hurried glance at this data it would seem that the requested information can be provided to Congress without too much difficulty. I again urge that a consolidated statement giving this picture be given to Congress before new appropriations are requested.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUFFETT. I yield.

Mr. LEMKE. I wonder whether such a resolution is necessary. I thought the Congress was the only body that could make such commitments that were legal

and binding upon the people of the United States.

Mr. BUFFETT. The gentleman knows, of course, that Congress makes appropriations. Some of those appropriations have been made in the nature of blank checks. As long as the war was on there was a legitimate reason for secrecy on some of these commitments. The way certain funds were expended was certainly information that we did not want to get into the hands of our enemies. But the war is over.

Mr. LEMKE. I agree that the war is over, and so are our secret agreements and secret commitments. At least, I should hope so.

Mr. BUFFETT. I am afraid the gentleman is an optimist on that score.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the remainder of my time.

THE NATIONAL DEBT, THE NATIONAL INCOME, AND INFLATION

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, much is being said on the floor of the House all the time about expenditures by our Government in foreign countries. It is true that the war is over and that we should economize just as much as possible. We should save every dollar that we can, and we should pay that dollar on the national debt.

SIZE OF NATION'S DEBT

Our national debt today is \$261,000,000,000. It is larger than the debt of any other country on earth. It is larger than any debt we have ever had in the United States. This national debt can be paid. It can be paid without any more trouble or inconvenience to the people than when we were paying one-tenth that much in 1932, when our national income was so low. We will have little trouble paying that debt if we keep the national income up; we will have all kinds of difficulty trying to pay the debt if our income goes down low as it was in 1932.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND LIVES SAVED FOR EVERY BILLION DOLLARS SPENT FOR LEND-LEASE

About the expenditures in foreign countries: I think this should be said about what was spent during the war. During the war I believe President Roosevelt once said that for every billion dollars we spent in lend-lease we saved the lives of 100,000 young men. I do not know that that estimate was a correct one, no one has any way of knowing; but we have reason to believe that the money we expended for lend-lease was one of the finest investments this country ever made. Every time we sent money to Russia, supplies or materials, and the Russians used that money, supplies or materials to go out and fight and kill and destroy our common enemy, the Germans, there were fewer German soldiers to take the lives of American soldiers. The same way in China, every time we sent money or supplies to China—they did not need the money as much as they

needed the supplies—and a Chinese took a part of the food we sent and went out and killed a Jap there was one less Jap to kill an American soldier. So out of the money that was expended by our Government for lend-lease I think we can safely estimate that from a million to 3,000,000 lives of young men were saved; in other words, from one to three million of our young men are safe, sound and well and are returning to their homes in the United States today by reason of the fact that we were not stingy with the use of funds and supplies to our allies who were using these supplies sent to them to destroy a common foe. That is worth thinking about.

MACHINES USED INSTEAD OF MEN

I believe this Congress is to be commended, and the administration, during the time this war was being fought, for using money and using machines instead of using men. Many countries did not do that, they were not privileged to because they did not have the supplies and materials or the capacity to do the job. It was a policy which was adopted by the administration and this Congress never to send a soldier against the enemy in a hazardous undertaking when a machine could be sent instead; and, regardless of the cost of that machine because we valued a human life much more than all the money on earth—we can work and pay money back, we can restore materials and money but we cannot restore the lives of the men lost in battle. So this Congress is to be congratulated and commended and the administration in turn for at all times using money where possible, where it would do good, to save the lives of American soldiers.

DEBT HIGH—CASUALTY LIST LOW

Our national debt is high, yes; but our casualty list is comparatively low insofar as the losses in other countries are concerned. Let us see about our casualties. One million of our men were casualties. Obviously, a major power engaged in a great world war cannot put forth the best effort and not have casualties. We had 13,000,000 men in service during this war in the armed services of the United States. They were on 55 battle fronts throughout the world. The sun never set on the American soldier during this war, yet notwithstanding the major part we had in this world war we had a million casualties only. I say "only." It is a large number. I regret that we had any, but we did have a million casualties and out of the million casualties there were 250,000 killed. This out of 13,000,000 men in the armed services. Of course, 250,000 is a large number, but small compared to the losses of other countries. The total casualties of all participating countries during World War II, amounted to 55,000,000 and in the major part we played we had a million. Considering the great part we played, the dangers and the hazardous expeditions our men were forced to go upon, that number is comparatively low because we were willing to spend money to save human life.

We hear criticisms all the time about our national debt being very high, but as far as I am concerned, I would rather have this high national debt which we

can pay than higher casualties. We can pay this debt and it will be paid. There will be no bankruptcy, there will be no repudiation; it will be paid in good honest dollars, I hope, that are worth approximately 100 cents on the dollar. There is no doubt about that. I would much prefer this high national debt, with a low casualty list, than the reverse, as other countries had it during this war. Our position is much more favorable than the position of any other country.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GROSS. Now that the war is over is it not time that we quit giving away these billions of dollars?

Mr. PATMAN. We certainly do not want to give away money and it is not necessary to give away money to foreign countries now. We have a set-up for permanent peace in this country which I think is ideal. Of course, we do not know that it will work exactly because it is made up by human beings like all other plans and they cannot be perfect, but there is no reason why these countries cannot go into the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and obtain loans for worthy purposes. When a country obtains a loan from the International Bank that country does not owe just America. That country owes all of the Allied countries. It owes all participating countries in the world. Therefore, it is less likely that that particular country would default on payment of that debt because if she did she would be in bad with all the countries on earth, not only the United States. So I do not anticipate we will be called upon to give money away.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I do anticipate that there will be applications made to the International Bank for loans and also to the Export-Import Bank in this country. Let me tell you that there are three legs to this peace proposition. One leg is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; the second leg is the United Nations Charter; and the third leg is reciprocal-trade agreements. Those three legs support permanent peace in the world today and without every one of them we would not have a substantial leg to stand on.

Mr. GROSS. Do the records show that these other countries are making their contribution to the bank and are cooperating with it? Does not the record show the opposite, that it is only American dollars that are being handled and swapped around?

Mr. PATMAN. The gentleman is mistaken. We have, of course, two funds to deposit in, one of which is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. America only pays her part

like the other countries pay. We do not pay any more; we do not pay any less. We put less than \$6,000,000,000 into those two funds. We are not going to lose any of it. I do not believe we will lose a dollar. I do not believe there is a reasonable chance of losing any money. But if we should lose it all, it would be less than the cost of running the war for 1 month. So it is a good risk.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman honestly believe any of this money will ever be paid back and can he possibly believe that in face of the previous action of these countries?

Mr. PATMAN. The gentleman says "paid back." It is not being paid out by the United States. The headquarters for the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development and the Stabilization Fund will be here in the United States. Other countries will pay the money here. It is not being paid out. It is being paid into funds that will be right here in the United States. So I hope that in the consideration of all these questions involving expenditures, we keep in mind the good that we received from Lend-Lease; that we keep in mind these plans for permanent peace that I have mentioned; and, third, but in no way is it the least, we should do everything within our power to prevent inflation here at home. Our servicemen have done their part well. They have won this war. If we permit them to come back to a country that is destroyed by reason of ruinous, runaway inflation, we will have caused them to suffer a great injustice that we could have prevented. We do not want ruinous inflation in this country. But there are greedy forces at work, each one feeling that "there should be no control over my particular industry. Our people can police their own members. We will not raise prices. We will not unduly increase prices." But they are mistaken. You cannot police your own industry. Experience has proven that. It is in the interest of every man, woman, and child in America to get rid, yes, of every control that it is possible to remove, but not to remove one until it is safe to remove it; otherwise we will have runaway inflation. When we have reconversion and production to the extent that supply and demand can operate, take off all controls. May I invite your attention to this fact, that after the other war we had no controls on materials, and supplies for home building. Prices went up high; very, very high. Construction immediately stopped. So instead of encouraging production and the building of homes, we actually stopped the building of homes. Let us not repeat that same performance after this war at a time when dangerous inflation is the most likely.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BECKWORTH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. LUDLOW asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. RODGERS of Pennsylvania, for 1 week, on account of official business.

To Mr. KINZER (at the request of Mr. RODGERS of Pennsylvania) for this week, on account of death in family.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. Con. Res. 34. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation to have printed additional copies of the hearings before said committee on S. 555, a bill to establish a Missouri Valley Authority; to the Committee on Printing.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1062. An act to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire at the naval auxiliary air station, Pungo, Norfolk, Va., on February 13, 1945.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on October 5, 1945, present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3466. An act to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve the nationality of citizens residing abroad; and

H. R. 3951. An act to stimulate volunteer enlistments in the Regular Military and Naval Establishments of the United States.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 34 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, October 10, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

There will be a meeting of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation in open session on Tuesday, October 9, 1945, at 10 o'clock a. m. in the committee room 356, Old House Office Building.

There will be a meeting of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation on Wednesday, October 10, 1945, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the committee room 356, Old House Office Building, at which Maj. Gen. Paul R. Hawley, Acting Surgeon General, Veterans' Administration, will appear.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds will hold a hearing on Wednesday, October 10, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., on the bill (H. R. 4276) to provide for the construction of public buildings, and for other purposes.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing Thursday, October 13, 1945, at 10 a. m. on H. R. 2346, the seamen's bill of rights,

to provide aid for the readjustment in civilian life of those persons who rendered war service in the United States merchant marine during World War II, and to provide aid for the families of deceased war-service merchant seamen.

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will meet Thursday, October 25, 1945, at 10 o'clock a. m. in executive hearing to consider the bill (H. R. 3139) to authorize the Coast Guard to investigate and employ new methods of promoting safety at sea and aiding navigation.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

722. A letter from the Secretary, National Capital Park and Planning Commission, transmitting a list of land acquisitions for parks, parkways, and playgrounds, cost of each tract, and method of acquisition for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

723. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting Semiannual Report of the Administrator of Rent Control, covering the period January 1 to June 30, 1945; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

724. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting pursuant to section 16 of the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of the United States, approved June 22, 1936; one copy each of various legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Croix; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

725. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting report on records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

726. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize temporarily the allowance of leave to officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard retired subsequent to September 8, 1939, and retained on active duty, to the same extent as if such officers had not been retired, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

727. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for adjustment between the proper appropriations, of unpaid balances in the pay accounts of naval personnel on the last day of each fiscal year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. COCHRAN: Committee on Accounts. H. Res. 365. Resolution providing funds for the employment of a counsel to the Committee on the Judiciary, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1105). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 4309. A bill for the reduction of taxes, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1106). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. VINSON: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. Con. Res. 80. Concurrent resolution to announce the sense of Congress as to the composition of the postwar Navy; with amendment (Rept. No. 1107). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TALBOT: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2465. A bill to amend section 20 of the act of May 28, 1896 (29 Stat. 184; 28 U. S. C. 527), so as to provide that nothing therein contained shall preclude a referee in bankruptcy or a national park commissioner from appointment also as a United States commissioner; without amendment (Rept. No. 1108). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. TALBOT: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3231. A bill to amend section 102 of the act of Congress of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. 1122; title 28, U. S. C., sec. 183), to fix a term of the United States District Court at Klamath Falls, Oreg., on the first Tuesday in June; with amendment (Rept. No. 1109). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MAY: Committee on Military Affairs. Submitting report on the national war effort, pursuant to House Resolution 20, authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to study the progress of the war effort (Rept. No. 1110). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MORRISON: Committee on Claims. H. R. 936. A bill for the relief of John Nisselson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1079). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1266. A bill for the relief of the Transit Investment Corp.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1080). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. STIGLER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1316. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Mattie Lee Brown; with amendment (Rept. No. 1081). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COMBS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1358. A bill for the relief of O. M. Minatree; with amendment (Rept. No. 1082). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1489. A bill for the relief of Harold B. Alden and Walter E. Strohm; with amendment (Rept. No. 1083). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SCRIVNER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1613. A bill for the relief of Christopher Dance; without amendment (Rept. No. 1084). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. STIGLER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1835. A bill for the relief of the estate of W. F. Smothers; with amendment (Rept. No. 1085). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1976. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Eagle Packet Co., Inc.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1086). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MORRISON: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2029. A bill for the relief of Wesley J. Stewart; with amendment (Rept. No. 1087). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COMBS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2054. A bill for the relief of Rastus L. Davis; without amendment (Rept. No. 1088). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2062. A bill for the relief of Dave Topper; with amendment (Rept. No. 1089). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2102. A bill for the relief of Harry Goldstein; with amendment (Rept. No. 1090). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2154. A bill for the relief of John W. Magee; with amendment (Rept. No. 1091). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2187. A bill for the relief of the Bunge Corp., the Corporacion Argentina de Productos de Carnes, Herman M. Gidden, and the Overseas Metal & Ore Corp.; with amendment (Rept. No. 1092). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2189. A bill for the relief of Clifford E. Craig; with amendment (Rept. No. 1093). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COLE of Kansas: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2191. A bill for the relief of Cleo E. Baker; with amendment (Rept. No. 1094). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MORRISON: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2223. A bill for the relief of Catherine Eode; with amendment (Rept. No. 1095). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHENOWETH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2300. A bill for the relief of the estate of John R. Blackmore and Louise D. Blackmore; with amendment (Rept. No. 1096). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MCGEEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2333. A bill for the relief of Albemarle Hospital, Dr. Z. D. Owens, Dr. W. W. Johnston, Evans Funeral Home, Esther Pendleton, legal guardian of Lloyd Pendleton, Duke Hospital, and Ephriam Daniels; with amendment (Rept. No. 1097). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MCGEEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2745. A bill for the relief of Annarae Weiss; with amendment (Rept. No. 1098). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2762. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Bessie M. Campbell; with amendment (Rept. No. 1099). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MCGEEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2886. A bill for the relief of the estate of Harper Theodore Duke, Jr.; with amendment (Rept. No. 1100). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3224. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Lionel Comeaux and New Orleans Public Service, Inc.; with amendment (Rept. No. 1101). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. STIGLER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3303. A bill for the relief of A. M. Strauss; without amendment (Rept. No. 1102). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. STIGLER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3390. A bill for the relief of the estate of Thomas McCarroll; with amendment (Rept. No. 1103). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3496. A bill for the relief of Hugo Effinger, in behalf of his minor son, William L. Effinger; with amendment (Rept. No. 1104). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LESINSKI: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 3441. A bill to provide for the naturalization of Master Sgt. Gerhard Neumann; without amendment (Rept. No. 1111). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, the Committee on Pensions was discharged from

the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3075) granting a pension to Mandelia C. Williams, and the same was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BENNETT of Missouri: H. R. 4310. A bill to grant members of the armed forces certain benefits with respect to leave; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California: H. R. 4311. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code so as to exempt from taxation all amounts received by members of the armed forces as compensation for military or naval service performed during World War II; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ARENDT: H. R. 4312. A bill to provide for the amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. BUTLER: H. R. 4313. A bill to direct the discharge of certain members of the armed forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CELLER: H. R. 4314. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota: H. R. 4315. A bill to confer jurisdiction on the State of North Dakota over offenses committed by or against Indians on the Devils Lake Indian Reservation; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. TALLE: H. R. 4316. A bill to provide that the education and training provided for by the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 shall be made available to veterans on an equal basis without regard to their age; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. VINSON: H. R. 4317. A bill to establish an Office of Naval Research in the Department of the Navy, to plan, foster, and encourage scientific research in recognition of its paramount importance as related to the maintenance of future naval power, and the preservation of national security; to provide within the Department of the Navy a single office, which by contract and otherwise shall be able to obtain, coordinate, and make available to all bureaus and activities of the Department of the Navy, world-wide scientific information and the necessary services for conducting specialized and imaginative research; to establish a naval research advisory committee consisting of persons preeminent in the fields of science and research, to consult with and advise the Chief of such Office in matters pertaining to research; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CLASON: H. R. 4318. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide for return of amounts deducted from compensation in all cases of separation from positions within the purview of such act; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON: H. R. 4319. A bill to transfer certain land and personal property in Limestone County, Tex., to the State of Texas, acting by and through the State board of control; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SASSCER: H. R. 4320. A bill to provide for continuance of the farm-labor supply program up to and including December 31, 1946; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WELCH: H. R. 4321. A bill to amend article 2 of the Canal Zone Code, as amended, so as to exempt

annuity payments under such code from taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAYS:

H. Con. Res. 92. Concurrent resolution inviting Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur to appear before a joint session of Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. Res. 366. Resolution providing for the consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 80, a concurrent resolution to announce the sense of Congress as to the composition of the postwar Navy; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 4322. A bill for the relief of James I. Parsons; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DEWART:

H. R. 4323. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain lands in the State of Montana to George Morse; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H. R. 4324. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain lands in the State of Montana to Fred Frerich; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H. R. 4325. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain lands in the State of Montana to Howard Helmer; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H. R. 4326. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain lands in the State of Montana to Theodore Goedort; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H. R. 4327. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain lands in the State of Montana to Al Frerich; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H. R. 4328. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain lands in the State of Montana to Ben F. Clark; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H. R. 4329. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain lands in the State of Montana to Larry McGowan; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. FALLON:

H. R. 4330. A bill for the relief of the Belle Isle Cab Co., Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FERNANDEZ:

H. R. 4331. A bill for the relief of Esequiel (Frank) Padilla, and others; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HOOK:

H. R. 4332. A bill for the relief of George Lassila; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 4333. A bill for the relief of Archie J. Verville; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JENNINGS:

H. R. 4334. A bill granting a pension to Taylor M. Allen; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LEMKE:

H. R. 4335. A bill for the relief of the Morgan Creamery Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H. R. 4336. A bill relating to the naturalization of Domenico Leone, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MURDOCK:

H. R. 4337. A bill for the relief of E. A. Shull; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PRICE of Florida:

H. R. 4338. A bill for the relief of Anna Blanchard and others; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 4339. A bill for the relief of Fannie C. Fugate; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 4340. A bill for the relief of the estate of Randolph Bolles and others; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. REED of New York:

H. R. 4341. A bill for the relief of James B. McGoldrick; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1230. By Mr. ANDREWS of New York: Resolution adopted by the Niagara Frontier Planning Association, Buffalo, N. Y., recommending elimination of the excess-profits tax for corporations, study of corporate-tax situation for the purpose of achieving the elimination of double taxation of dividends, reduction of the fiscal requirements of the Federal Budget, further reduction of other peacetime Government costs, and the determination of the broadest practical basis for individual taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1231. By Mr. HOCH: Resolutions of Berks County Industrial Union Council, Reading, Pa., pertaining to current legislation; to the Committee on Labor.

1232. By Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON: Petition of J. Webb Howell, of Bryan, Tex., opposing H. R. 4130; to the Committee on Labor.

1233. Also, petition of Mrs. J. G. Frye, College Station, Tex., favoring the unemployment pay bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1234. By Mr. KEARNEY: Petition containing the signatures of 12 citizens of the Thirty-first Congressional District, State of New York, advocating the enactment by the Congress of prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1235. Also, petition containing the signatures of 14 citizens of the Thirty-first Congressional District, State of New York, advocating the enactment by the Congress of legislation providing for the closing of taverns in the vicinity of camps; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1236. By The SPEAKER: Petition of New York State Association of Real Estate Boards, Inc., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to their disapproval of the LINGER bill; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

1237. Also, petition of the Peace Campaign of Mount Vernon, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to a Christian peace in a Christian Europe and a curb on rampant tyranny; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1238. Also, petition of the Labor Canteen Forum committee, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to their endorsement of President Truman's 21 point score of economic and social progress; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1239. Also, petition of Richard Knight, petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to the redress of a grievance occasioned by the corruption of the United States Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1240. Also, petition of J. Henry DeBoer, petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to labor difficulties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Infinite God, Thou whose goodness faileth never, send Thy blessing upon all men and ground them in the faith of our fathers who gave their measureless

devotion that we might be strong and free. Lift us above all littleness and prejudice that our treasured land may never lose the hope of honest toil and its rewards. In the wilderness of problems which confront us, enable us to see the way of the Lord and ever to follow therein.

Instill in us the love of justice and fair play, together with the deep desire to know Thy will and to understand that there is no victory comparable to the subjection of evil tendencies over self. More and more teach us the truths which alone can keep us loyal and true and which open wide the avenues that lead to a more useful life. Thou hast endowed us with the gift of choice and holdest us accountable for our acts; the seeds we sow today will be the harvests of some subsequent tomorrow. Lead us therefore to sow good seed that our harvests may be the fruits of righteousness and brotherhood. O let Thy still small voice be our conscience, Thy law the anchor of our minds, and Thy love our redemption. In the Master's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 213. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ruth C. Stone;

H. R. 476. An act to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act creating the St. Lawrence Bridge Commission and authorizing said Commission and its successors to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the St. Lawrence River at or near Ogdensburg, N. Y.," approved June 14, 1933, as amended;

H. R. 656. An act to provide further for the appointment of postmasters for fourth-class post offices in the Territory of Alaska;

H. R. 1393. An act for the relief of Mrs. Laura May Ryan;

H. R. 1565. An act for the relief of Ingalls Construction Co., a corporation;

H. R. 1629. An act for the relief of Michael C. Donatelli;

H. R. 1765. An act to provide for the conveyance to the State of Iowa of the Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory on the campus of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts;

H. R. 1849. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ora R. Hutchinson;

H. R. 1889. An act for the relief of Anna Mattil and others;

H. R. 1958. An act for the relief of L. A. Williams;

H. R. 2317. An act for the relief of Mrs. Virginia M. Kiser;

H. R. 2690. An act to amend the Bonnevill Project Act;

H. R. 3081. An act for the relief of August Svelund;

H. R. 3150. An act to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act to authorize the city of Duluth, in the State of Minnesota, to construct a toll bridge across the St. Louis River, between the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and for other purposes," approved August 7, 1939;

H. R. 3373. An act authorizing the reconstruction of the Spring Common Bridge on Mahoning Avenue, across the Mahoning River in the municipality of Youngstown, Mahoning County, Ohio;

H. R. 3871. An act authorizing the appointment of an additional judge for the district of Kansas; and